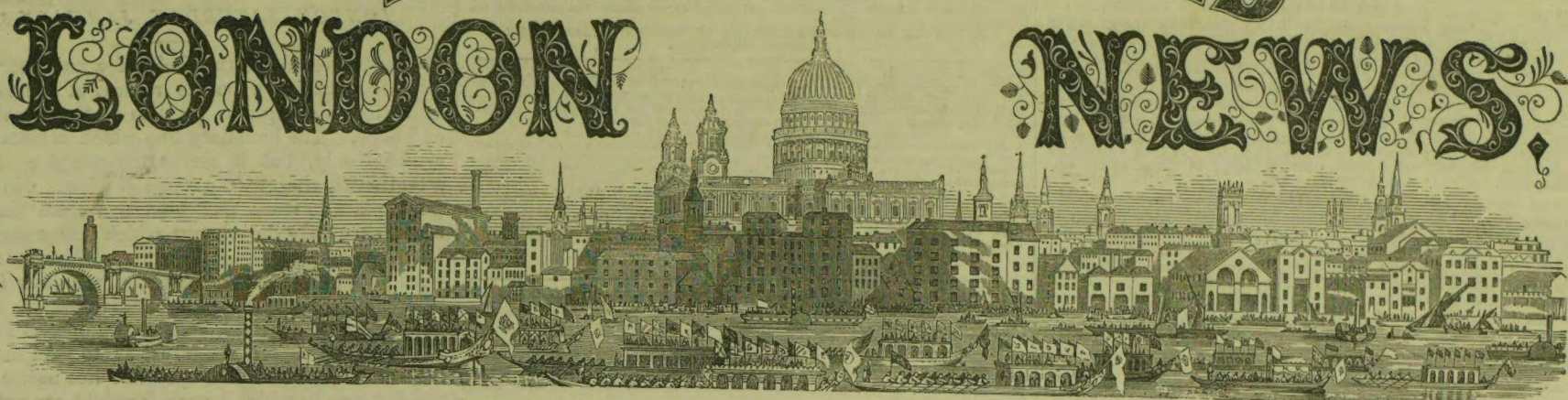


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

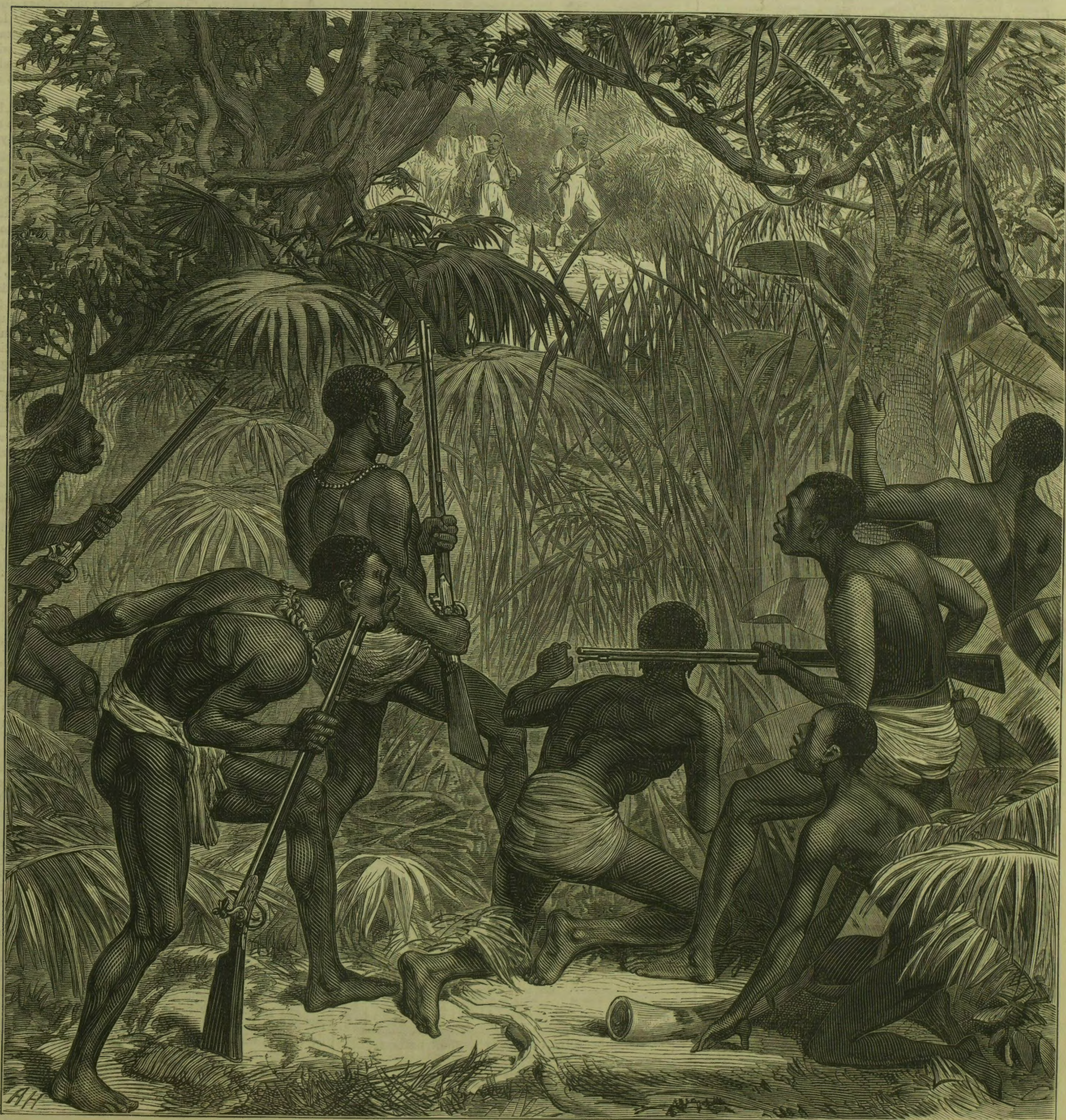


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1793.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST: ASHANTEES IN AMBUSH.

BIRTHS.

On Christmas Eve, at 23, Clarendon-gardens, Bayswater, the wife of Fred. Harrington, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at Priory Lawn, Cheltenham, Mrs. J. H. P. Sewell, of a son, prematurely.

On the 25th ult. (Christmas Day), at Rossmount, Helensburgh, Dumfriesshire, the wife of James Brown Fleming, solicitor, Glasgow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 15, at the Roman Catholic Church, Coconada, by the Right Rev. Dr. J. Tissot, assisted by the Rev. Father A. Souchon, David Edward O'Connor, General Telegraph Department, to Maria Teresa, only daughter of the late apothecary H. C. Clarke, Medical Service.

On the 27th ult., at Hawarden parish church, Miss Agnes Gladstone, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to the Rev. E. C. Wickham, Head Master of Wellington College.

On the 28th ult., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. R. Travers Smith, William Francis Graham, H.M. Madras Civil Service, to Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Russell, Esq., of Lansdowne-road, Dublin.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Rolleston Rectory, Staffordshire, Lady Jane Ram, wife of the Rev. Canon Ram, Rector of Rolleston, and daughter of James George, 29th Earl of Courtown, in the 68th year of her age.

On the 29th ult., at Exeter, Major Bent, formerly of the 5th Fusiliers, and late of Wexham Lodge, Slough, J.P. and D.L. of the county of Bucks, in his 92nd year.

On the 27th ult., at Wootton House, Bedfordshire, Harriet, wife of Sir Coventry Payne, Bart.

On the 18th ult., at Taney-hill House, Dundrum, Dublin, Martha Bradford (born Wilmot), aged 93.

On the 18th ult., at Chicago, in consequence of a carriage accident, James Ormerod Heyworth, the third son of the late Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., of Yewtree, in Liverpool, aged 46.

On Nov. 18, when in the Arabian Sea, May Anne, wife of Quartermaster William Sibbold, 51st Light Infantry, aged 43.

On the 20th ult., in London, Henry Melville, aged 70. He was the author of a very intelligent work on the Australian colonies, where he was known as the father of the Australian press. More than forty years ago he was engaged in printing a work on Buddhism, which led him to investigate the origin of Eastern religions; and, as his vigorous intellect took no historical tradition for granted, he tested as he went, until rewarded by the discovery, one by one, of the Median and Persian laws, heretofore the oral, religious secret of Freemasonry, as well as by the discovery of the use of the keys of knowledge, still worn by Royal Arch-Masons. His great work, "Veritas," solving biblical and historical problems by means of the laws and keys, was in the hands of the bookbinders at the time of his death, and is a solemn termination of his work in the Divine cause of Truth.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 10.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4.

Second Sunday after Christmas.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, Prebendary; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of London.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Wm. F. Erskine Knollys.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the Speaker.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

Royal Academy Exhibition of Old Masters opens.

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Oxygen and Carbon).

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Medical Society of London, 8 p.m. (Lectures on the History of the Broadband).

Society of Surveyors, 8 p.m.

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. J. H. Titcomb on Magnitudes in Creation in relation to Biblical Interpretation).

Evangelical Society: Meetings at St. James's Hall, throughout the week, 7.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6.

Epiphany. Old Christmas Day.

Reading Races.

Portsmouth Ornithological and Zoological Society Exhibition (three days).

Devises Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).

Royal Agricultural Society, noon.

Royal Institution 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).

Pathological Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.

Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.

Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Professor E. S. Lushington on the Sallier Papyrus; Mr. H. Fox Talbot on Illustrations of the Book of Daniel from Assyrian Inscriptions).

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Slater on the genus Synallaxis; papers by Mr. Busk, Mr. A. Sanders, and Dr. O. Finsch).

Sculptors of England, 7 p.m.

College of Organists, choral service at St. George's, Bloomsbury, for the Benevolent Blind, 7.30 p.m.

London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. L. Lewis on the Arthurian Theory of the Rude Stone Monuments and the Hieroglyphics of Easter Island; papers by Mr. A. F. Jones and the President).

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.

Preston Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).

Royal Colonial Institute, at the Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. P. L. Simmonds on Colonial Aids to British Prosperity).

Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary).

Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alfred Sanders on the Zoospores of Crustacea, &c.).

London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Clifton Ward on some Lake Basins of Cumberland; papers by Mr. D. Mackintosh and Mr. A. Wyatt Edgell).

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864.

British Museum reopens.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Oxygen and Carbon).

Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.

Royal Horticultural Society, special general meeting, 3 p.m.

National Health Society, Adam-street, Adelphi, 4 p.m. (Dr. Theodore Williams on Good and Bad Ventilation).

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, general meeting of members, 8 p.m.

Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).

Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (Mr. Barnby), 8 p.m. ("The Creation").

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

Prince Albert's Statue on Holborn-circus to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales.

Literary and Artistic Society, 7 p.m.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Buckland on Birds, Beasts, and Fishes—for juveniles).

Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. (anniversary).

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.

Moon's last quarter, 7.55 p.m.

St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., London.

Ballad Concert, Mr. John Boosy.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

A MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE and CAUTION to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally residing in the various towns and cities of the United Kingdom and the Colonies generally.

THE TITLE OF CHRISTY MINSTRELS IS TOTALLY EXTINGUISHED.

the great and only company that ever legally bore that title, for so many years past located at the St. James's Hall, London, is now known as the

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

There is no person or persons living that can legally make use of the title of Christy Minstrels, as it is now totally abolished. If the public are misled after this notice, the blame will rest with themselves.

REMEMBER, THERE IS NO COMPANY IN EXISTENCE CALLED THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The Christmas and New Year's Festival Performances of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS once more crowned with unequalled success during the series of day and night performances which took place in the Great Hall between Boxing Day and the 1st inst.

More than Thirty-Six Thousand Persons Paid for Admission to the Twelve Performances given during that period; while some thousands of persons were unable to gain admission to several of the Performances, owing to the Hall being so densely crowded in every part. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals are unanimous in stating that

THE SUCCESS OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

THE HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, which gained such unequalled approval during the past week, will be repeated, in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own Hall, throughout the present week.

Every Day at Three; every Night at Eight.

Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; Evening, at 7.

No Fees whatever.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

Brilliantly successful Holiday performances will begin throughout the coming week.

Every Day at Three, Every Night at Eight.

The Day Performances are precisely the same in every respect as those given at night. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under twelve half price to Stalls and Area. No charge for booking. No fees. Places may be secured for any day or evening of the series of Holiday Performances at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. Doors open at 2.30 and at 7.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 10, at Three o'clock.—Artists: Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Sophia Ferrari, Madame Patey, and Miss A. toinette Sterling (of America); Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Pyatt, Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith, The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker (of St. Paul's). Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (for Four), 21s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Musicians; and Boosey and Co., Holles street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE CONCERTS WILL BE RESUMED ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

Exeunt—M. Hans von Bibow, Strass, L. Ries, Zorini, and Piatel. Vocalist—Mr. Sautley. Conductor—Mr. Zerbini. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co's., 50, New Bond-street; and at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE CONCERTS WILL BE RESUMED ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 17.

Exeunt—Madame Norman-Neruda, M. Charles Hallé, L. Ries, Strass, Zorini, and Piatel. Vocalist—Mlle. Nita Gaetano. Conductor—Sir Julius Benedict. Subscription to Stalls, for Seven Concerts, on Jan. 17, 24, 31, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28, 21 10s.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co's., 50, New Bond-street.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor, Mr. Barnby.—Haydn's CREATION, on THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1874, at Eight o'clock. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Giulio Perkin. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Boxes, 43 10s. and 21 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; the usual Agents, and the Royal Albert Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

Special Amusements all day long in addition to the Grand Pantomime PUSS IN BOOTS. Performances by the Company's Orchestra, Comic Ballets by the Bowdells, new and startling feats by Romah, Punch and Judy, great Christmas Tree, Fancy Fair the whole length of the building, New Fernery, Fine-Arts Courts and Collections, Picture Gallery, amusements in the Gardens and Park, &c.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea season ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK, at Three o'clock, Mr. E. L. Blanchard's Grand Christmas Pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS. Splendid Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton and Assistants. Great Transformation Scene, "A Child's Vision of Fairy Land," by Mr. Charles Brew. Characters by Misses Caroline Parkes, Thirwall, Bertrand, and Kenys; Messrs. GEORGE CONQUEST and his Son, Everard, Gresham, Yarnold, &c. Harlequinade by Rowella; Ballet by Madame Colliere. Music by Mr. Oscar Barrer. Stage Manager, Mr. T. H. Frieled. Numbered Stalls, Half a Crown; Unnumbered Seats, One Shilling. Special reduction to large parties. Seats may be booked in advance. Post-office orders to be made payable to Mr. E. Gordon, the Ticket Office.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, will be performed Every Evening, supported by Mesdames Kate Vaughan, S. Vaughan, V. Cameron, Amalia, Sylvia Hodson, A. Murray, D'Arcy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jacks, C. Saunders, S. Harvey, Amy Rosdind, and Harriet Covey; Messrs B. Wright, Cullen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Herring, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans; Levantine, the American Wonder; Brothers Ethair, Acrobats; Sisters Neviers, Siberian Skaters; Piero, the One-Legged Dancer. Preceded by the Farce of HIDE AND SEEK. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 45s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Doors Open at Half-past One, commence at Two. Children and Schools at Reduced Prices to First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Gilbert's

New Play, entitled CHARITY, every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Clippendale, Kendal, Howe, Teedale, Buckstone, Clark, Mesdames Robertson, Roselle, and Woolgar. Concluding with the Melodrama RAYMOND AND AGNES; or, The Bleeding Nun of Lindenberg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight,

RICHIEU—Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; and Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, Conway; Miss Le Thiere at Miss Isabel Bateman. After which, the new Comedy, A HUSBAND IN COVER—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Fennell. Preceded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter, Miss Faneauort, &c. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate

Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, by John S. Loughlan, Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, to which children under ten years of age half price. The Paynes from Covent Garden Theatre in the Pantomime.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAILY MEANS OF THERMOM. WIND.

DAY. Barometer Corrected. Temperature of the Air. Dew Point. Relative Humidity. Amount of Cloud. Minimum, read at 10 a.m. Maximum, read at 10 p.m. General Direction. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. Wind in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.

December. Inches. 50.3 48.0 92.7 41.3 55.0 WSW. W. 219 000

18 30.185 50.3 46.8 89.7 47.0 54.1 WSW. W. 199 000

19 29.954 48.0 45.7 92.9 47.6 49.8 SW. SSW. 199 050

20 29.960 43.6 39.5 87.4 39.0 48.1 NNW. WSW. 249 000

21 30.092 47.8 43.6 86 41.3 51.2 WSW. SW. 490 000

22 30.067 45.5 40.8 85.9 45.3 50.7 SW. WNW. 221 040

23 30.102 42.5 39.6 90.9 35.2 48.8 WSW. SW. 325 000

24 30.271 44.2 39.4 85.6 40.8 50.4 W. NNW. NE. 93 000

25 30.234 41.3 40.5 97.10 36.8 45.9 NE. 108 000

26 30.024 44.2 40.8 89.10 39.3 47.2 SSW. 232 206

27 29.827 37.9 34.0 87.4 37.2 41.2 SW. WNW. 142 000

28 30.172 30.5 30.5 100.10 28.3 32.7 WNW. WSW. 69 000

29 30.018 33.0 29.0 87.2 25.0 39.0 WSW. S. 277 000

30 29.762 38.2 34.4 88.4 27.6 45.4 SSE. SSW. 456 064

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

DEC. 17 TO DEC. 23.

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.181 30.192 30.037 29.959 30.131 30.042 30.075

Temperature of Air .. 50.8 48.9 49.2 41.7 45.7 43.7 40.9

Temperature of Evaporation .. 49.5 47.2 47.6 41.0 44.5 41.6 39.4

Direction of Wind .. W. WSW. SW. WSW. SW. SW. WSW.

DEC. 24 TO DEC. 30.

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.212 30.328 30.110 29.793 30.201 30.079 29.976

Temperature of Air .. 49.9 39.8 44.5 37.5 31.7 27.7 31.6

Temperature of Evaporation .. 46.2 39.5 44.3 36.5 31.5 27.7 31.8

Direction of Wind .. NW. NE. S. NW. WNW. S. S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10.

Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday.

h m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m

2 48 3 10 3 20 3 50 4 10 4 27 4 45 5 5 5 20 5 40 6 0 6 17 6 36 6 57

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Eighth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Gas on dark days. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874.

We have crossed the threshold of a new year. We turn away from gazing upon the records of memory to catch as distinct a glimpse as possible of the promises of faith and hope. The boundary line which divides the two is artificial only, but it serves the purpose of attracting attention to the swift passage of time. No change has taken place to mark our transition from the one to the other, save only the change which has naturally passed upon our own mood of thought. Whereas last week we were prompted to look back and take our last look at the region over which we had travelled, we are now impelled to look forward, and, if possible, so far penetrate the mists which veil the future as to gain some approximate idea of the way of life that lies before us. True, the distance to which human foresight can extend is very short indeed, and the forms which cast their shadows upon the haze which limits our vision are exceedingly apt to mislead our minds as to the true character of the coming events which project them. We know this by experience, and our knowledge of it paralyses the confidence of our anticipations. But we also know that in the present we possess the germs which will develop themselves in the future. There are some indications about us, having due regard to which we may reasonably look forward to things that are to be; and, although we know not "what the morrow may bring forth," we may fairly deduce for ourselves—always, however, with a modest estimate of our own foresight—things which as yet are not from those which are.

We are sorry that the chief coming event, the shadow of which is projected upon the cloud which shuts in our vision, is a gloomy one. We enter upon the present year with a too-well founded conviction that a disaster of portentous magnitude will sound the fullest depths of our resources before the year is out. Dearth of food steadily approaches the densely-populated province of Bengal. It casts its dark shadow upon the prospects of from thirty to fifty millions of people. The signs which indicate its advent are perhaps at this moment a little less threatening than they have been for weeks time past; but nothing has yet occurred, nothing is at all likely to occur, to lift from human agency the immense responsibility of finding food sufficient to sustain life during four or five months for a population fully as great as those of these isles. It is impossible to over-estimate the magnitude of the duty with which, as a nation, we are charged. No doubt, we have a thoroughly practised and skilful Administration in India; no doubt it will strain every nerve to mitigate, if it cannot avert altogether, the approaching calamity; no doubt, moreover, the wealth of this country will be ready, when ever the signal is given, to pour in such resources, now at its command, as may aid in saving life and relieving distress. As yet no one can confidently predict the extent of the evil which, nevertheless, everyone foresees. But in entering upon the new year it is impossible to escape the impression that a tremendous duty devolves upon this country; that a crisis is close at hand which will test to the very utmost the administrative ability of its Government; and that before the close of 1874 we shall have reason to thank Heaven for having enabled us to stave off a frightful destruction of human life, or, possibly, shall be compelled to reflect, with bitterness, that, in the presence of so gigantic a calamity, we failed in doing all we could to prevent it.

In other respects the year opens auspiciously. That it will be one of uninterrupted international peace may be anticipated without laying ourselves open to a charge of presumption. There is nothing to indicate the occurrence of war between any of the civilised States of Europe, or between any portions of the Eastern or Western Hemispheres. There is not within view, at the present moment, a speck of cloud, even as big as a man's hand, which is likely to expand itself over the political firmament. Such disquietude as there is in Europe is limited to the domestic area of those States in which it appears. Of course, unexpected events may at any time occur to bring about a state of hostility between the Governments of different countries. But there is nothing round about us, nothing within ken, to excite our apprehensions in this regard. We have our own "little war" on hand with the Ashantees, it is true. But it is but a tiny eddy on the border



HOMELESS.

BY H. B. ROBERTS.

prise, which is usually specially sensitive in view of anticipated troubles, is becoming reassured by existing phenomena. It has to be borne in mind, of course, that winter is not yet past, and that once again the seasons may prove unpropitious. But, on the whole, the outlook of trade is cheerful. The future brightens as we advance towards it, and there is no reason visible which should prevent our moving onward into the unknown without any further distrust of appearances than is required by ordinary precaution.

But what is likely to be our domestic policy this year? What will the Government and Parliament do, or attempt to do? Nay, perhaps there are not a score of men outside the Cabinet, if even there are any inside of it, who can give a precise and trustworthy answer to the question. For ourselves, we cannot say that we are looking forward to a very sensational, still less to a very productive, Session. It is impossible to forget that in all probability it will be the last Session of the present Parliament, and that it will be followed by a general election. Great measures are seldom carried under such conditions—measures, we mean, embodying great principles of permanent policy. Mr. Gladstone, being Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be expected to submit to the country a brilliant Budget, possibly affecting the financial arrangements not of the year only but of some years to come. Beyond this, the country is in the dark. A new Reform Bill, which some people seem to expect, strikes us as extremely problematical. For, a further extension of the County Franchise would logically carry with it a redistribution of seats; and any great experiment in this direction would probably have too uncertain a bearing upon the general election to warrant a trial of it just at this time. A comprehensive and well-digested measure for the adjustment of local to Imperial taxation is more likely, we think, to constitute the *pièce de résistance* of the approaching Session. But this is mere speculation, which facts may presently dissipate into thin air. We must await with patience the Ministerial announcements. We have no clue to what they will be. This, however, we may be permitted to surmise. With a prosperous trade, and the prospect of a rapid acquisition of wealth, nothing in the shape of political agitation is likely to go very deep beneath the surface. The country will have its periods of temporary excitement, but beyond this there would appear to be no present probability of its being stirred.

We relegate such matters to the future. The year upon which we have entered is fraught with events affecting individual interests, which, after all, will come closer to our experience and our hearts than any of the public matters to which we have adverted. Here we are precluded from anticipation by the very nature of the case. But we are not prohibited from the indulgence of good wishes. With heartiest fervour, therefore, we close these observations by expressing a hope that all our readers may enjoy "a Happy New Year."

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Special Artist of this Journal will be at St. Petersburg to attend the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, which is now eagerly anticipated. It has been erroneously said that there is a difficulty about the arrangements for the double marriage. This is stated as being owing to the rite in the Russian-Greek form being performed at night. No authority is given for this; and it may be here stated that when the Czarewitch was married, in 1866, the ceremony was performed about midday. In that case there was no double marriage, for Princess Dagmar was previously baptised into the Russian Church, under the name of Marie Feodorovna. The marriage took place in the chapel of the Imperial Palace, where the Greek rite will, no doubt, be celebrated in the coming marriage. There is a very handsome English church in St. Petersburg, situated on the Angliiskaya Naberejna, or the English quay, where the Protestant forms may be gone through; and as the two churches are not more than half a mile apart, there can be no difficulty in arranging the time so as to suit each other. The ceremony in the Greek form occupies about an hour. It does not take place at the altar, but outside of the iconostas, which is equivalent to the rood-screen in a Latin church. Within this screen the place is considered so holy that a woman cannot enter; so a small temporary altar is erected in front of it, upon which is placed a copy of the four Gospels—these forming, without the Epistles—one book; and at this the marriage ceremony is performed. All monks in the Russian Church are celibates; but it is an imperative obligation, again, with the secular clergy to marry, once in their lives only; which has given rise in Russia to a proverbial saying, "As precious as a priest's wife," to express a value which cannot be replaced. A monk, however high his position in the Church, cannot officiate at the nuptial service; this duty is always performed by a married priest. At the marriage of the Czarewitch the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg at that time was a monk. He received the Imperial party as they entered the church, and blessed the bride and bridegroom, sprinkling holy water on them; but he retired as soon as the marriage began, and the ceremony was performed by one of the secular clergy.

A circular has been addressed by the Local Government Board to the various boards of guardians regarding the education of pauper children. Hitherto the action of the guardians in this respect has been regulated by Denison's Act, which has expired, and it is pointed out in the circular how the instruction of these children is provided for by the Elementary Education Act. Attention is called to the fact that the parents of these children have the right to select the school; and, so long as the children are sent to any public elementary school, the guardians cannot object to it. They are recommended, however, to make provision for ascertaining the number of school attendances, and generally to see that the children really receive a useful training.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continued at Osborne House. On Christmas Eve her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through East Cowes and Newport. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur arrived at Osborne. On Christmas Day the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Thomas Macnamara officiated. On the following day the Duke of Edinburgh took leave of her Majesty, and left Osborne, previous to his departure for Russia. In the evening the children of Whippingham school sang in the inner hall of the pavilion at Osborne. On Saturday last Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. Lieutenant R. B. Lane (Rifle Brigade) arrived at Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Thomas Macnamara officiated. On Monday Prince Arthur proceeded to Sandringham. Lieutenant R. B. Lane left Osborne. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. Her Majesty took the first and second prizes in the class for deer-hounds at the Aberdeen Dog Show. The Queen has consented to lend various pictures to the Art-Instruction Department of the London International Exhibition for 1874. The Queen has, on the nomination of Earl Cowper, K.G., appointed Major Philip Limborch Tillbrook, late unattached, one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Colonel Henry Hume, C.B., who is appointed an Exon of her Majesty's Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard. Lord Ilchester will succeed Earl Cowper, who has resigned the office of Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Her Majesty's Royal bounty to the poor of the metropolis and its environs was distributed at the Almonry Office, in Middle Scotland-yard, Whitehall, on the 19th and 20th ult., to the clergymen who co-operate with the Lord High Almoner, and the alms were continued to be distributed on Monday and Tuesday in the following week to the applicants previously recommended by the clergy in various localities in and about London. The number of persons who were relieved in sums of 5s. and 13s. exceeded 1000 in the aggregate. The majority of the recipients exceeded sixty years of age, and there were numerous blind men and persons greatly afflicted who were admitted to participate in this bounty. The selections were made by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner, and the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner, assisted by Mr. John Hanby, Secretary and Yeoman of the Royal Almonry in Ordinary.

Her Majesty's New-Year's gifts to the poor of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer, which consist of beef and coals, were distributed to the numerous recipients on New-Year's Day.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales attended Divine service on Christmas Day at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. Their Royal Highnesses were also present at the morning service on Sunday. The Prince and Princess partook of the sacrament at the holy communion. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Arthur have been on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess will come to town early next week, preparatory to their departure for Russia. Their Royal Highnesses' children will remain at Sandringham during the absence of the Prince and Princess upon the Continent.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Monday, over a meeting of the Committee for the Army and Navy Amateur Fine-Arts Exhibition, held at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday the Duke left London en route for St. Petersburg. His Royal Highness travelled from Charing-cross by the ordinary boat-train, at 7.40 a.m., to which a saloon-carriage was attached. Upon arriving at Dover his Royal Highness was received by the chief officials of the garrison. A guard of honour of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Meyers, was in attendance, with the band, and a Royal salute was fired from the castle. The Duke embarked on board the special steamer *Samphire*, Captain Goldsack, and crossed the Channel to Ostend. A large assemblage of the townspeople witnessed his Royal Highness's departure. The Duke arrived at Berlin at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, and was received at the railway station by the Imperial Crown Prince and Imperial Crown Princess of Germany and the British Ambassador, by whom his Royal Highness was accompanied to the Imperial Palace. The Duke resumed his journey north yesterday (Friday), and his Royal Highness is expected to arrive at St. Petersburg in time to pass the Russian Christmas Day (Jan. 6, 1874) with the Russian Imperial family. The marriage of the Duke with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna will be solemnised on the 10th (22nd) inst. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur are expected in Berlin in the middle of the present month, en route for St. Petersburg, in order to be present at the nuptials of their Royal and Imperial Highnesses. On the 18th inst. their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, will leave Berlin for Königsberg. The Crown Prince of Germany will not leave Berlin until the 19th inst., as he is to represent the Emperor at the festival of the Order of the Black Eagle, on the 18th, and give a grand banquet in honour of the anniversary. He will join the Crown Princess, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Arthur at Königsberg, and continue the journey with them to St. Petersburg.

The coming of age of Viscount Maidstone was celebrated on the 26th ult. by a ball to the tenantry and others upon the Eastwell estate. The festivities took place in the school-room at Eastwell, Kent. Presents of game, venison, and wines were sent to contribute to the entertainment by the Earl and Countess of Winchelsea, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, and the Rev. Montague Oxenden.

Major Lyon and the officers of the Royal Horse Artillery stationed at Dorchester military centre gave a ball on Tuesday night, at the Corn Exchange, to the county aristocracy. The room was brilliantly adorned with military trophies. Lord St. Lawrence and about 250 guests were present.

The *City Press* says the total quantity of meat received at the Metropolitan Meat Market on Monday week was 1095 tons, this being nearly 100 tons in excess of the consignments of any previous day. The average daily weight of the meat and poultry received during the year is 500 tons.

A numerous deputation of steam-ship owners on Wednesday waited upon Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. Dodson, with reference to the acceleration of mails to the East. Both right hon. gentlemen promised that every attention should be given to the subject.

The Extra Supplement.

"HOMELESS."

This picture, by Mr. H. B. Roberts, was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is a scene of striking pathetic force. The terrified women and girls, driven into the open country by the fierce approach of a public disaster, see the vehicle to which alone they trusted for shelter and carriage, with their household goods conveyed in it, suddenly destroyed by fire. It may have been struck by a random shell from the enemy's field battery on the hill above their native village, where thousands of armed men are engaged in deadly conflict. The aged mother and the anguished wife seem to be overcome with horror at the prospect before them. Destitution, cold, and hunger await them in the coming night. The horse which should have aided their flight to a place of safety has been seized for the uses of war; they cannot travel far, but must lie down and die. They fear this even less than the wanton violence of soldiers who may discover their helpless situation. Only the elder of the two little girls, with the activity of youth, exerts herself to save a bundle of blankets from the burning waggon. Over the hill, to the right, a party of men, attracted by the blaze, are running towards this distressed family. It is to be hoped they come with no evil intent, but the tender mercies of war are sometimes extremely cruel.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The latest news from Cape Coast Castle is to Dec. 15, when Sir Garnet Wolseley, with 500 sailors and marines, had gone up the country, seventy miles towards the river Pra, in pursuit of the Ashantees, who were making a precipitate retreat. The Himalaya had arrived with the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade, but they were not yet landed; and it is said the ship was to cruise about a few days for the benefit of their health, which seems rather strange when Sir Garnet Wolseley must be so much in want of soldiers. The Tamar, with the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, was at Sierra Leone on the 7th ult. The 42nd Highlanders were expected. The other portion of the military forces, consisting of the native levies under Captain Glover, R.N., had gone up the river Volta. There was a rumour of the intention of the King of Dahomey to join the King of Ashantee in hostilities against the British settlements on the coast; but this rumour is scarcely believed; it would be alarming, if it were true.

Our illustration on the front page of this paper is a lively representation of the native manner of fighting in the bush or forest. The men are naked, with the exception of a cloth bound over the lower part of the body, from the waist to the thigh; and their nimble movements, under cover of thick underwood, demand the utmost vigilance on the part of our officers to prevent a surprise while on the march. Their weapons are clumsy flint muskets, loaded with slugs, or sometimes with pebbles, and the wounds they inflict are not always mortal.

The shipment of stores at Woolwich is continual; the Elizabeth Martin was to leave this week for Cape Coast Castle and Addah at the mouth of the Volta, with provisions, muskets, ammunition, glass beads for the payment of the natives up the country, and three hundred pairs of handcuffs for prisoners or mutineers. The additional stores can hardly be yet required on the Gold Coast, where there must be by this time an enormous accumulation, including, at a rough estimate, some 7000 tons of provisions, partly live cattle from England; 2000 tons of ammunition, and 4000 tons of coals. The number of rounds prepared for the 7-pounder mountain gun has been 2000, and the ball and buckshot cartridges exceed 10,000,000.

We may here notice the publication (by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons) of *Fanti and Ashanti*, by Captain H. Brackenbury, R.A., assistant military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Captain G. L. Huyshe, of the Rifle Brigade, also attached to the Staff. This little volume contains three essays, written during their voyage from England, on the topography of the Gold Coast, and on the relations between the European settlements, and the protected tribes, and the kingdom of Ashantee. Much of the same information has been given in two or three articles which appeared in our own Extra Supplements about a month ago. Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, in his small book on *Ashanti and the Gold Coast* (Stanford, Charing-cross), presents a good historical sketch of the origin of the dispute, and of the commencement of this war.

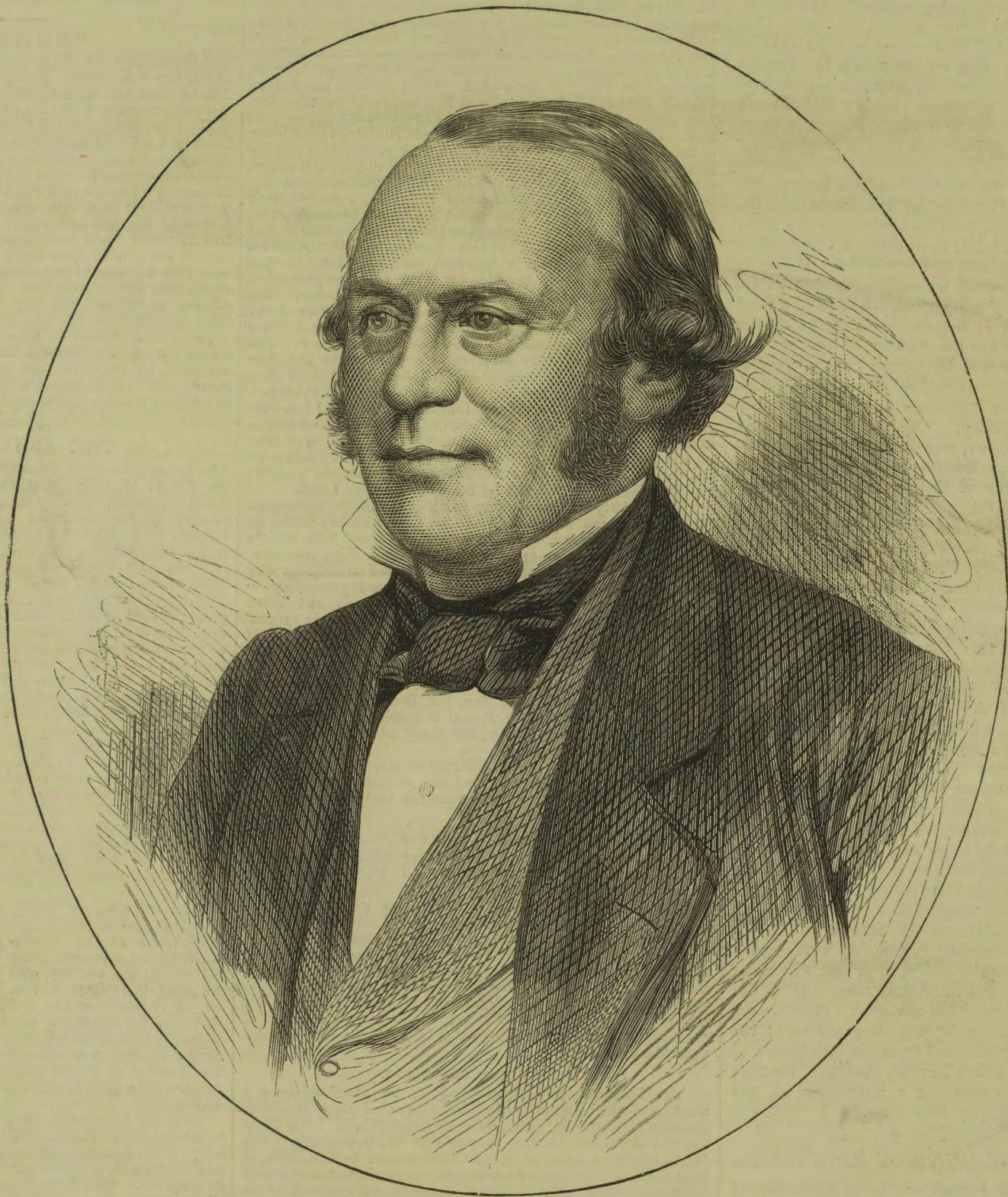
The winter conversazione of the Working Men's College, in Great Ormond-street, was held yesterday. A selection of vocal music by the college choir, an exhibition of drawings by the art-class, and an exhibition of fruits by the Natural History Society, formed the special attractions of this reunion of the old friends, teachers, and students of the college.

According to the monthly report of Dr. Frankland, the river waters distributed by the metropolitan companies during the month of December were efficiently filtered, and were clear and transparent when drawn from the mains; the quality of the Thames waters exhibited in each case a marked improvement upon that which had been supplied during November, whereas the quality of the Lea water supplied by the East London Company had deteriorated.

"The Creation" is to be performed at the concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday next, the 8th inst. The solo singers announced are Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Raynham, and Signor Giulio Perkin, who will make his first appearance in London on this occasion. Dr. Stainer will preside at the organ, and the performance will be conducted by Mr. Barnby.

The total number of paupers last week in the metropolitan districts was 106,879, of whom 36,457 were in workhouses and 70,422 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the two previous years, this was a decrease of 3856 and 17,598 respectively, but the decrease compared with the year 1870 was 40,286. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 630, of whom 473 were men, 125 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

The Royal Hospital for Incurables has received the following handsome contributions:—From "R. G. T.," £1000; from "A Lady," £500; and also a gift from a lady in Warwickshire of £5 to each of twenty of the unsuccessful candidates at the recent election. The sum of £1000 has been paid by "G. M. E." to the funds of the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; and a similar sum has been paid by "C. H." to the funds of the Queen Charlotte Lying-in Hospital. "V. S. T." has given a fourth donation of £1000 to the British Hospital for Skin Diseases, in Great Marlborough-street. A gift of £1000 has been made, in addition to previous donations, by "T. B. K." to the Royal Dramatic College. The Skinners' Company has voted £10 10s. to the funds of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road.



THE LATE PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

THE LATE PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

The death of this eminent natural philosopher at New York, which was recorded three or four weeks ago, is a great loss to the world of scientific students. He was a Swiss, who had lived in America during the past quarter of a century, and both countries were justly proud of him. Louis Jean Rodolphe Agassiz was born on May 28, 1807, in the village of Mottier, Canton de Vaud, between the Lake of Neuchâtel and Morat. His father was the pastor or parish clergyman there, and afterwards at Orbe, in the same canton. In 1818 Louis Agassiz went to school at the Gymnasium of Bienne, whence he was removed, in 1822, to the Academy of Lausanne. He studied the experimental sciences, medicine, and comparative anatomy, at the Universities of Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich, taking the degree of M.D. He attached himself while at Munich to Spix and Martins, whose travels in Brazil had attracted his interest; and on the death of the former he joined the latter, at his request, in the publication of a monograph of the fishes in that country, comprising nearly 120 species, many of them but little known. The interest awakened in him by superintending this elaborate book through the press was such as to induce him to make further researches into the nature and classification of fishes, and more especially of the salmonidæ and of the fresh-water fishes of Central Europe. He published the first part of an elaborate work on this subject, with illustrations, at Neuchâtel, in 1839; a second and third part following after a few years' interval. His next work in this direction, in which he had the assistance of M. Vogt, was devoted to the embryology of the salmon tribe. He had already devoted much attention to the subject of fossil fishes, and had published the results of his studies in a work entitled "Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles" (Neuchâtel, 1833-41). He next came to England to study the fossil strata of this country and its treasures, issuing, in 1844, an elaborate account of those discovered in the old red sandstone of the Devonian system. The direction of his studies at this period may be traced in the titles of his next publications—"Description des Echinodermes Fossiles de la Suisse," "Monographie des Echinodermes Vivants et Fossiles," "Etudes Critiques sur les Mollusques Fossiles," and "Mémoire sur Moules des Mollusques." From these studies he passed to another branch of natural history—the study of the glacial system of his native mountains; and he published, in 1840, at Neuchâtel, his "Etudes sur les Glaciers," which suddenly made him famous, and opened a subject of philosophical inquiry to which little attention had been directed up to that time. He entered more fully into the subject in a second work, published by him at Paris in 1847—"Recherches sur les Glaciers." Since 1838 he had held the Professorship of Natural History at Neuchâtel, where most of his works were published, and

where he had the assistance of the local society of natural history. About the year 1847 he was invited to Boston, United States, to occupy a similar chair in the Harvard University of Cambridge. In 1852 he was appointed to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College of Charleston, South Carolina; but this post he resigned after two years, and returned to Cambridge. His name was not forgotten on account of his retirement to the other side of the

Atlantic. A prize was awarded to him by the French Academy of Sciences; and about the same time he was invited to come to France in order to hold one of the chairs in the Faculty of Science at Paris, which he declined. While engaged in his professional duties he found time to write several scientific works, including "The Principles of Zoology, for the use of Schools and Colleges;" "Lake Superior, its Physical Character, Vegetation, and Animals;" "Outlines of Comparative Physiology;" and—the *magnum opus* of his life—"Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." In his "Outlines," which says "Chambers's Cyclopædia," was written in conjunction with Mr. Gould, "the Professor upholds the doctrine of the successive creation of higher organised beings on the surface of the earth." Besides his original labours, Professor Agassiz devoted himself also to the general literature of natural history. Not only was he the author of "Nomenclator Zoologicus," containing the systematic names of all the genera of animals, both living and fossil, with references to the authors of the books where they are described, but he also laid the foundation of the great work, "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," edited by the late Mr. Hugh E. Strickland and Sir William Jardine, in four volumes, published by the Ray Society.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.



THE LATE LIEUT. F. H. EARDLEY-WILMOT, R.A.

THE LATE LIEUT. F. H. EARDLEY-WILMOT.

This gallant young officer, of whose late heroic death we must all have read with mingled feelings of enthusiasm and sorrow, was the fourth son of Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, Bart. He joined the Military Academy at Woolwich in January, 1865, and received his commission in the Royal Artillery in July, 1867, when he was appointed to the B battery 4th Brigade, to which his Royal Highness Prince Arthur was attached while undergoing instruction in that branch. Ever ready at the call of duty, he was among the foremost to volunteer for the Ashantee war, and, his services being accepted, he set sail with Sir Garnet Wolseley and his brilliant staff in the *Ambriz*. On his arrival at Cape Coast Castle he was employed in the almost hopeless task of training a small body of natives in the use of the Gatling gun; and finally, towards the end of October, he joined the little garrison at Dunquah. From this place it was determined to make a reconnaissance on Nov. 3, and accordingly Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot, accompanied by Lieutenant Jones and a small detachment of natives armed with rockets, was sent forward, the denseness of the bush not permitting the use of artillery. Coming soon upon a large body of Ashantees, a heavy and well-sustained fire was opened upon them. Early in the fray, Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot received a severe wound, completely disabling the use of his arm; but, retiring for a minute to have it bound up, he was soon again at the head of his



INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL KAUFMANN AND THE KHAN OF KHIVA.

men, endeavouring by the example of his own intrepid conduct to kindle a faint spark of courage in their hearts, and firing the rockets himself with his now sole remaining arm. The Fantees, however, hung back, and it became necessary to send for assistance. Lieutenant Jones was accordingly dispatched to Colonel Festing with the following lines hurriedly written in pencil on a scrap of paper:—"Dear Colonel,—Please send twenty men; 2nd West Annamaboes dwindled to about eight." Unhappily, the aid came but too late, Colonel Festing arriving on the scene only just in time to see his noble young comrade receive his death wound. A bullet fired from the adjoining bush had struck poor Wilmot in the region of the heart, and, raising his unwounded arm above his head, he fell on his face and instantly expired. Colonel Festing immediately rushed forward, amid a storm of bullets, and bore his body to the rear, receiving in this noble act of self-disregard a severe wound in the hip.

Thus fell Wilmot, the first victim in our Ashantee war, adding one more to that splendid list of England's heroes who have died gloriously, sword in hand and with their face to the enemy, the motto of the Royal Artillery always being engraved on their hearts—"Quò fas et gloria ducunt." Of his personal character we may say that he was loved and respected by all who knew him; his manly heart won golden opinions in that noble branch of the service to which he had the honour to belong; while his cheery smile and genial manner carried sunshine into every home he entered; for

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. A. Bassano, of Piccadilly.

THE RUSSIANS AT KHIVA.

The military expedition of General Kaufmann, in the early part of last summer, to subdue the Tartar principality of Khiva, has been illustrated by several sketches engraved for this Journal. They were drawn by officers of the Russian army, and were obtained by us through the agency of Mr. McGahan, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, the only newspaper reporter allowed to join the expedition. He will shortly publish a complete narrative of the whole campaign. The illustration we now present is one that shows the scene in the garden of the Khan's palace, after the surrender of Khiva, when the General had an interview with Mohammed Rehid Khan to arrange the terms of a treaty of peace. "This treaty," says a Russian official writer, "is intended to obviate future disagreements between the various Central Asia principalities, which could only lead to mutual destruction and anarchy. Clauses 2 and 3 lay down a line of frontier which is to hinder the predatory inroads of the Turcomans, and to secure to us safe caravan routes by land and by water. The cession to Bokhara of a portion of the territory on the right bank of the Amou Darya, or Oxus river, and of the southern confines of the Steppe between that river and Turkestan, as provided for in clause 4, aims at placing the caravan routes under the guardianship of the Ameer of Bokhara, who will be responsible for their safety. The restrictions enacted in clause 5 with reference to the navigation of the Amou Darya are indispensable as long as the Khiva and Bokhara nomads are addicted to robbery and in the habit of profiting by the river for the furtherance of their unlawful practices. Clauses 6 to 15 refer to commerce, and are based upon the principle of mutual rights. Past experience showing how easily Khiva can be made an asylum for Russian criminals advised the enactment of clause 16. Clause 17 prohibits slavery and the traffic in human beings. Clause 18 finally stipulates for the payment of an indemnity, which is not only to refund to us our expenses, but also to serve as a severe penalty upon the inhabitants. If we thus succeed in pacifying the Turcomans, if we convert them to orderly and steady habits and render them powerless to attack the Khan, we shall have solved the difficult task of guarding our frontiers, developing commerce, and preserving the independence of Khiva."

In order to guard the newly-acquired territory, as well as to see to the collection of the imposed war indemnity, General Kaufmann decided to build a fort, with a strong garrison, on the right bank of the Oxus. But soon after the Russians had crossed to the right bank of the river the Turcomans returned to Khiva from the deserts, where they had been driven by General Golovachev, and demanded of the Khan to lead them against the foreign invaders. Their request being refused, they began to plunder and oppress the native inhabitants. They laid siege to the town of Pitnyak, and tried to carry the place by storm, but failed; and, on the report that the Russians were about to attack them, they raised the siege and dispersed. It is needless to add that whoever dares to oppose the Turcomans is instantly massacred. The unhappy Khivese are in a deplorable condition. Overloaded with taxes by the Khan, on the one hand, in order to satisfy the demands of the Russians, and robbed or murdered by the Turcomans, on the other, they are on the verge of despair, and loudly pray to Russia for protection. It is just possible that their prayers will not remain long unanswered, and that in a short time we shall hear of the annexation of Khiva to Russia.

Mr. Henry Deane, a local solicitor, was, on Tuesday, elected without opposition Coroner for the northern division of Leicestershire.

The gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, resumed their studies, on Monday, at the close of a short vacation of ten days for Christmas. The next examination of candidates for admission to the Academy will begin on the 20th inst., at the London University.

The Edinburgh School Board, on Monday, resolved to apply to the Education Department for building grants towards the erection of the seven new schools which it has been agreed to erect throughout the various districts of the city. A motion made by Mr. Blackburn, proposing that plans should be procured for the two schools to be erected in Leith-walk and Fountainbridge, was also unanimously adopted.

At a large and influential meeting at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch, resolutions moved by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Lord Shand, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay, the Bishop of Edinburgh, and others, were unanimously carried, approving of a proposal for combining with some ecclesiastical architectural design a statue of the late Dean Ramsay, in token of the affectionate regard in which he was held by all classes and denominations of his countrymen. In connection with the movement the Bishop of Edinburgh read the following extract from a letter which he had received from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone:—"The experience of life seems to show me that there have been in our generation, as doubtless in others, a certain very limited number of individual types of persons, peculiarly formed and gifted, to whom no other person approaches (I speak of them in their own kind) or can be compared. Such was Dean Ramsay. In this rare and deep sense it is true that we have known and shall know nothing like him."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

Versailles was all alive this afternoon with the customary State reception of the Jour de l'An, observed with precisely the same ceremonial as during the presidency of M. Thiers—the members of the diplomatic body, the grand officers and functionaries of State, together with numerous deputations of the Parisian clergy and magistrature, being received by the Marshal-President in the grand salon of the Hôtel de la Présidence. No speeches were made, the Marshal merely exchanging complimentary phrases or shaking hands with the leading members of each deputation.

The National Assembly voted about 80,000,000f. of the new taxes yesterday, and adjourned until the 8th inst. On its reassembling, discussion of the bill relative to the nomination of mayors will have precedence. Throughout the week it has occupied itself with examining the different clauses of the Budget, and rejecting hosts of amendments one after the other. Among the few that have been adopted is one moved by M. Ganivet, who noticed as an indefensible anomaly in the postal service that printed matter sent by book post in France cost twice as much as if it came from Belgium or Switzerland, the obvious consequence being that it would be advantageous for many French merchants and tradesmen to have their circulars and catalogues printed abroad, to the prejudice of home industry. M. Chesnelong, on the part of the Budget Committee, opposed M. Ganivet's amendment, but it was eventually carried against the Government by 350 votes to 302. The deficit in next year's estimated receipts amounts to £5,755,000, for which the Assembly are endeavouring to provide by increasing the taxes on sugar, oil, and salt. It is rumoured that a proposition will shortly be made by the Government to increase the land tax—a proceeding which can only heighten its unpopularity among the agricultural classes. The new year will be ushered in by a batch of interpellations. General Du Temple, for instance, wishes to inquire into the Italian policy of the Government; M. Haentjens is indignant that the Bonapartists are persecuted, and wants to know the reason why; while M. Ricard is about to raise once more the question of the state of siege and the continued suppression of provincial newspapers.

The burial of François Victor Hugo, the second son of the illustrious author of "Les Misérables," furnished the Parisians with the pretext of making a grand Republican demonstration on Sunday last. From an early hour the approaches to the street where he died were blocked by a dense crowd, the house itself being thronged with friends, while the Boulevards, along which the procession had to pass, were lined with serried masses of spectators. It is estimated that no less than 8000 people followed the hearse, among whom were numerous Republican deputies and journalists, the procession being so long that when the hearse reached the Porte St. Martin the last mourner had proceeded no further than the Boulevard Montmartre. The burial was performed without any religious rites, Victor Hugo having previously announced that both he and his son believed in God and the immortality of the soul, but not in the necessity of priesthood; and when the coffin had been lowered into the grave, Louis Blanc delivered an elaborate oration, which, in spite of the sanctity of the place, elicited frequent bursts of applause. After quoting the verses written by Victor Hugo after the death of his eldest son, a couple of years ago, in which the illustrious poet touchingly refers to the loss he has sustained, and says that he is almost alone in the world, M. Louis Blanc proceeded to remind his hearers of the life and works of the deceased, whose translation of Shakspeare is the best in the French language, his essays on the plays of our great dramatist revealing a perfect acquaintance with all the subtleties of the English language. "Victor Hugo believes in God and in the immortality of the soul," said Louis Blanc, in conclusion; "and that belief will enable him, borne down by affliction as he is, to live for that other family which belongs to great men—humanity." Scarcely had the speaker finished than a stentorian shout of "Vive la République!" burst forth, and crowds of people pressed round Victor Hugo to shake hands with him. M. Gambetta, having been recognised by the bystanders, received an overwhelming ovation, and the ordinary solemn stillness of the cemetery was disturbed by a succession of boisterous vivats.

Marshal Bazaine left Trianon-sous-Bois for the Ile Ste. Marguerite on the evening of Christmas Day. The Government appears to have feared a manifestation, and, instead of the prisoner being openly conducted through Paris to the Lyons Railway station, he was conveyed in a closed carriage, escorted by a detachment of gendarmes, to Villeneuve St. Georges, on the same line of railway, and distant some twenty miles from Versailles. The night express to Marseilles was here intercepted, and the Marshal, arriving at Antibes late on Friday, was immediately conducted across to the Ile Ste. Marguerite, his appointed place of detention. Madame Bazaine and her family have arrived at Cannes, where a villa had been previously engaged for them. They will have every facility for visiting the prisoner, who, according to the Bonapartist journals, is occupied in drawing up a grand scheme for the reorganisation of the French army.

Christmas Day was enlivened in Paris by an Alsatian juvenile fête, held in the dancing-hall of the Elysée Montmartre. A gigantic Christmas tree, covered with toys and brilliantly lighted up, with Alsatian mould clinging to its roots, had been given by Madame Kestner, wife of the deputy of that name. A couple of orchestras were in attendance, and upwards of 2000 children received presents, those requiring it having not merely toys and cakes, but substantial winter clothing given to them. M. Coquelin, of the Théâtre Français, and M. Siebecker recited, amidst frantic applause, some verses stigmatising Marshal Bazaine as a traitor, and somewhat imprudently hinting at revenge, and the celebration of Christmas at no very distant time on Alsatian soil.

An explosion, which resulted in great loss of life, occurred the other day at a percussion-cap factory in the Cours de Vincennes, at Bel-Dir. Six women at work were killed on the spot, and of five others who were grievously injured one has since died in the hospital, while the other four remain in an almost hopeless condition. The premises are entirely destroyed. The eleven women killed or wounded were the only persons in the building at the time of the accident. The noise of the explosion was heard far and wide, and alarmed the entire St. Antoine quartier.

SPAIN.

A complete rupture between Senors Castelar and Salmeron was the result of a fresh conference, on Wednesday, at Madrid, and all negotiations for a modification of the Cabinet are at an end.

Nothing definite can be stated of the Carlist war in the north, or of the siege of Carthagena.

HOLLAND.

The Government has received news from Penang that a serious engagement was fought on the 26th ult., and that the

object aimed at by the Dutch was accomplished. The Dutch troops lost sixteen killed and sixty wounded. The Rajah of Pedir had reinforced the Kraton with a body of 1500 men, and the Dutch squadron had sailed for his territory to chastise him. The bearer of General van Swieten's letters to the Sultan had been imprisoned, and the letters were destroyed without being delivered to him. The populace (it is added) had obtained supreme power. The cholera is reported to be decreasing, and the weather is favourable.

A law which came into operation on Thursday repeals almost entirely the Customs' duties on various iron and steel articles—iron rails, machinery, and agricultural implements.

GERMANY.

The health of the Emperor of Germany, according to the official bulletin, continues to improve. Prince Bismarck had an interview with his Majesty on Monday, and on Tuesday he received the Minister of his household.

A *Times*' telegram from Berlin states that Mr. Sim, the chairman of the Berlin Waterworks Company, in conjunction with Mr. Gill, the Berlin director of the company, has sold the waterworks to the municipal authorities.

There was a panic on the Berlin Bourse on Tuesday, the cause being the failure of a large firm.

Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Federal Council a scheme for establishing at Hamburg a geographical and meteorological observatory for the benefit of navigation. Its direction will be intrusted to the Imperial Admiralty.

The Minister of War has ordered the immediate destruction of the present fortifications of Cologne, and the erection of a new girdle of forts round that city.

RUSSIA.

A treaty containing eighteen articles has been concluded between the Emperor and the Ameer of Bokhara. By this treaty the territory recently annexed by Russia on the right bank of the Amou Daria is ceded to Bokhara. There are various stipulations with a view to promote commercial intercourse between the two States, and articles 11 and 12 state that the subjects of each are permitted to exercise all trades in the territory of the other, and to acquire landed property, subject to the laws of the country. The Bokhara Government undertakes not to harbour refugees or other fugitives from Russia, and will abolish the slave trade.

AMERICA.

The Virginius affair is at an end so far as concerns the vessel herself. She is stated to have foundered in a gale off Cape Fear on the 26th ult., and the United States frigate Ossipee, which should have brought her to New York, arrived without her. The survivors of her crew were, on landing, examined by the New York authorities and released. Before this news arrived, it was announced that the Spanish Government had followed up the advantage it gained by the decision of the American law officers, and required the restitution of the Virginius and the payment of an indemnity.

Mr. Caleb Cushing is to replace General Sickles as Minister in Madrid.

We learn from New York that an extensive strike of engineers has taken place on the Western Railway, by which the traffic has been impeded.

INDIA.

A telegram to the Secretary of State for India, from the Viceroy, states that the crop prospects are generally the same, and are still dependent upon the winter rains. Prices were for the most part unchanged. The Chief Commissioner of Oude reports, under date of Dec. 27, that the rain had been pretty general, and that the prospects were much brighter.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs, under Wednesday's date, as follows:—"There has been again a slight rain at Behar, promoting heavy dews. Prices are moderate. Double advances are offered to cultivators. The relief works in Saran and portions of Purneah, Rajshaye, and Dinajepore are busy, but not elsewhere, all planters and a few of the zemindars helping. The Bhagulpore zemindars have informed the authorities that they will neither take advances nor help the tenantry. The poor in Shahabad are using unripe crops. Districts with a surplus are exporting new rice. The non-agricultural classes are anxious. The rain has saved the crops in Rajpootana, except a small district in Mulernee." Nearly 70,000 tons of grain have been stored by the Government in Bengal.

The same correspondent reports that the Ameer of Afghanistan has formally announced Abdoola Jan as his heir.

Bombay papers describe the Viceroy's visit to Lucknow. He was cordially welcomed by the Talookdars and the ex-Royal family of Oude. The former gave him a fête and presented addresses, in replying to which he announced the appointment of Sir G. Cooper as General Barrow's successor.

Mr. Carlyle has been chosen to succeed Count Manzoni on the Prussian order Pour le Mérite (civilian class).

Navigation in the Baltic was on Wednesday closed by the ice.

The Oriental Society of Italy has elected the Princess Dora d'Istria a Fellow of the society.

The Valparaiso University council has decided on admitting ladies to the University examinations.

The *Indian Daily News* says that Major Beresford has been elected Master of the Madras Hunt for the ensuing season.

A liberal offer is made by the New Zealand Government to English farm labourers who are willing to emigrate to that colony.

An important section of the South American submarine telegraph system—that between Pernambuco and Bahia—has been completed.

The Emperor of Morocco, who lately ascended the throne, has defeated the army of a pretender before Fez, and taken him prisoner.

His Excellency F. G. C. Due, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Sweden in Berlin, is about to be transferred to a similar post in St. Petersburg.

A new Bourse was opened, last Saturday, at Brussels; and the event was celebrated, in the evening, by a grand ball, at which the King and Royal family were present.

The testamentary executor of the late Duke of Brunswick has ordered of the Italian sculptor, Vincenzo Vela, the monument which the city of Geneva proposes to erect to the memory of the deceased Duke.

The Macao coolie trade has been abandoned by the Portuguese Government; and the measure has caused great excitement at Hong-Kong, as it will, in effect, deprive a large number, both of Portuguese and Chinese, of employment.

An official notice has been issued by the Post Office announcing that, from the 3rd inst., a mail will leave Liverpool every Saturday morning for the West Coast of Africa, instead of on fixed days of the month as hitherto.

We learn from *Nature* that, on Monday last, the French Academy of Sciences named Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., one of its correspondents, to fill the place rendered vacant in the astronomical section by the death of Encke.

A conference at Demerara of the West India Bishops has resulted in a federation of the West India dioceses into a separate province, the Provincial Synod to consist of Bishops only, and the Church Council in each diocese to consist of bishop, clergy, and lay representatives. Bishopric endowment and general sustentation and endowment funds are to be formed.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras at the Court of London has received instructions to present a strong protest against the bombardment of Omoa by H.M.S. Niobe, which is described in the despatch as "a very grave violation of international law and an abuse of force by a strong Government against a weak one." A request is made that a full inquiry should be instituted into the conduct of the captain of the Niobe, against whom very serious charges are made.

Destructive gales have been blowing on the coast of the Isle of Man, and have been attended by several disasters, the most lamentable of which happened on Tuesday night, when the schooner Gertrude, of Liverpool, went down off the Calf. Two children of the captain, who were on board, were drowned, together with three sailors. The captain and his wife, taking to a small boat, drifted about at the mercy of the waves for fifteen hours, and were washed ashore, alive, at Kirkmichael.

Money orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom payable at any place in Egypt. The commission chargeable will be uniform with that charged on money orders issued on the British colonies—viz., on sums not exceeding £2, 1s.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 2s.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 3s.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 4s. No single money order will be issued for a higher sum than £10. Arrangements have been made with the Egyptian Post Office for the issue of money orders in Egypt payable at money-order offices in this country.

The collector of customs at New York has received from Gibraltar sixteen packages, containing the effects of B. S. Briggs, master of the missing brig Mary Celeste, and of his wife and child. The vessel was found derelict on the high seas, uninjured, and with the effects of all on board apparently undisturbed, on her voyage from New York to Genoa, the master, his wife and child, and the crew all having mysteriously disappeared, leaving no trace. They have never been heard from since, though every effort has been made by the Government to ascertain their fate.

We learn by a Reuter's telegram that the first cricket-match between the English Eleven and Eighteen of Victoria was begun on the Melbourne Cricket Ground on Saturday last. The weather was fine, and the attendance on the ground very numerous. The Victorians went first to the wickets, and play closed with ten wickets down for 244 runs. Play was resumed on Monday, the Victorians in the first innings scoring 267 runs, against the English total of 110, Mr. W. G. Grace being not out for 51 runs. The English team went again to the wickets, Mr. Grace being bowled for 33. The Victorians thus won the match in one innings by 20 runs.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Banister, Edmund D., to be Perpetual Curate of Whitechapel, Lancashire. Banks, S., Rector of Cottenham; Rural Dean of Chesterton. Bennet, A. J.; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Woodside. Benyon, John M.; Vicar of Goldcliff, Monmouthshire. Bothamley, H.; Rector of Peperharrow, Surrey. Bromfield, George Henry Worth; Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth. Broughton, Henry Vivian, Rector of Alderbrook; Rural Dean. Buckley, William Louis; Rector of Polesford with Attlebridge. Eunting, Anthony; Vicar of Kilsby, Northants. Collins, William Lucas; Rector of Lowick, Northants. Currie, Maynard Wodehouse; Rector of Hingham, Norfolk. Danson, J. N.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen. Drake, Hinton; Vicar of Terrington, near Lynn Regis. Elliott, Charles John; Honorary Canon in Christ Church, Oxford. Fraser, William F. C. S.; Rector of Offham, near Maidstone. Holthouse, Charles Scrafton, Vicar of Helidon and Catesby; Rural Dean. Horsburgh, J.; Vicar of Waterlooville, Hampshire. Hudson, W.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Mountergate, Norwich. Hunter, J.; Vicar of Arkholme, Lancashire. Jones, Thomas Evan; Vicar of St. John's, Treberth, Anglesea. Lowe, Edward Clarke; Canon of Ely. Lumley, W. F.; Curate of Moulsham St. John's, Chelmsford. Mammatt, A. S.; Private Chaplain to the Countess of Loudoun. Matchett, Abraham; Rector of Trimmingham, Norfolk. Millington, William; Vicar of St. Paul's, Southport. Mills, B.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leeds. Pavey, Alfred, Rector of Scarrington; Vicar of St. Peter's, Mansfield. Price, M.; Vicar of Filkins; Vicar of Mollington, Oxfordshire. Raymond, J.; Incumbent of St. Mungo's Episcopal Church, West Linton. Reynolds, W. F.; Vicar of East Molesey, Surrey. Sandford, William; Rector of Edlaston, Derbyshire. Sayce, A. B.; Perpetual Curate of St. Katharine's, Felton Common Hill. Sewell, Henry; Vicar of Aldsworth, Gloucestershire. Smith, John Thomas Henry; Rector of Kislbury, Northants. Sullivan, Eugene; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Portsea. Tom, Edward Nicolls; Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton-cum-Upton. Unwin, J. W.; Curate of Doddleston; Vicar of Frankby, Birkenhead. Watson, William; Rector of Water Newton, Hunts.

The Tuesday evening lectures to men at St. Paul's Cathedral will be resumed, on the 13th inst., by Canon Liddon.

Special prayers were offered up on Christmas Day, in the garrison churches throughout the United Kingdom, for the officers and men engaged in the Ashantee Expedition.

Dean Stanley preached his annual sermon to children last Saturday, which, being St. John's Day, naturally led him to dwell upon the life of the Beloved Apostle.

Mr. Wait, member for Gloucester, has given to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral a cheque for £100 towards the restoration of the noble pile.

The parish church of St. Nicholas, Kelvedon Hatch, near Brentwood, was reopened recently, after a thorough restoration. A sermon was preached by Bishop Piers Claughton.

The *Rock* states that the Archbishop of Canterbury has convened a meeting of Bishops, to be held at Lambeth Palace, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., to consider divers weighty and important matters connected with the Church.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Sittingbourne, which has been rebuilt on a greatly enlarged scale, and which now contains 640 sittings (half of them free and unappropriated), was consecrated a short time ago by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The executors of the late Charles Dickens have erected a mural tablet in Rochester Cathedral, the chief object of which is to connect the memory of Dickens with the scenes in which his earliest and latest years were passed.

The parish church of St. Gwendoline, Talgarth, Breconshire, was reopened a few weeks ago with full choral service, after undergoing a thorough restoration. The Bishop of Hereford preached and celebrated on the occasion. The church is seated to hold 400 persons, and has been restored from a condition almost ruinous under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, the diocesan architect.

The Church of St. Mark, Myddelton-square, has been recently undergoing a process of renovation, which was very much needed, to adapt it to the wants of the parish, and which has cost the friends of St. Mark's upwards of £1000.

On Sunday afternoon Canon Liddon, in concluding an eloquent sermon at St. Paul's, made a brief reference to the losses of eminent men which have been sustained not only by England, but by Europe, during the past year, and which he brought forward as an appropriate illustration of the truth of his text, that man's life was, at the best, but transitory—that he faded away like the grass.

The Earl of Devon has written a letter condemning the prosecution of the Dean and Chapter in respect of the reredos in process of completion in Exeter Cathedral, remarking that it appears to him worthy to fill the most important place in the great work of restoration in the cathedral, and suggesting that a subscription be opened to defray the expenses of the Dean and Chapter in defending themselves.

The committee of the Society of Schoolmasters, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is president, has this winter granted assistance to distressed masters of endowed proprietary and boarding schools, their widows and orphans, to the amount of £252, in sums of £30, £20, £15, and £10, according to the circumstances of each case; and no deserving applicant has failed to obtain relief. The grants are strictly private, and are administered with the most delicate consideration for the feelings of the recipients.

On Thursday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new parish church of St. Mark, East-street, Walworth, in the presence of a large assembly. The site, which has been presented, is valued at £1500, and the building itself has cost £4778. It is to accommodate 659 persons—£300 is still required to complete the structure. The district, which contains 7000 souls, has lately become an ecclesiastical parish, and has been endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £200 a year, and upon the consecration a further endowment of £100 per annum and £1500 for a parsonage will be granted.

Last week the Bishop of Gloucester reopened the church of Bourton-on-the-Water. At a subsequent luncheon speeches were made by the Bishop, the Archdeacon, Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., the Rector, the Rural Dean (Hon. H. P. Cholmondeley), the Revs. E. F. and Broome Wills, and by Mr. Moore, the churchwarden. The original church consisted of chancel, central tower, nave, and south chantry. All but the chancel was pulled down ninety years ago, and a miserable building was put up in its stead. Through the unwearied exertions of the Rector, however, it has been restored. The unseemly gallery and fittings of the present building have been removed, and replaced by benches of good and plain design, intended eventually for the new church, which it is intended as soon as possible to build. The works have been under the direction of Mr. T. G. Jackson.

The chancel of Sympson church, Bucks, was lately reopened, after thorough restoration by Mr. Augustus Browne. The ceiling and square east window have been removed, and a panelled roof, handsomely decorated, and a three-light window, filled with cathedral glass, relieved by neat designs in coloured glass, have been substituted. The chancel has been laid with Staffordshire, the sanctuary with Minton, tiles; handsomely carved oak altar, sedilia, and choir seats have been provided. Major W. E. Hamner, of Stockgrove, has borne the whole expense of the above. At the same time, the north and south transepts have been restored by Miss Bidwell, sister of the Rev. G. S. Bidwell, Rector. A handsomely carved oak pulpit and reading-desk have been provided by funds contributed by the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell; and the parishioners and some other friends have repaired the arch leading from the nave to the central tower, which was in a very dangerous state.

The Bishop of Winchester paid his first official visit to Southampton on Tuesday week for the purpose of consecrating a chancel and vestry which has been added to the Church of St. Luke. There was a large gathering of the clergy of the neighbourhood. The works consist of a chancel 33 ft. long by 23 ft. broad, built of Portland stone, and a chamber for organ and vestry about 20 ft. square. The whole of the fittings are of wainscot oak. The brass altar rails, a gift, are very massive and handsome, the twisted pillars branching off on both sides into passion flowers. In harmony with these are two large brass standards with which the chancel is lighted. The east window is a triple lancet, supported by red granite shafts tied in by brass bands. This has been filled with stained glass by Messrs. Hardman, a gift from Mr. J. Bernard in memory of his only child, who was drowned in Southampton Water about sixteen months ago. The *Guardian* states that the result of the whole alterations, which have been in the hands of Mr. St. Aubyn, has been to transform a structure, which was before painfully cold and unecclesiastical, into a modern and almost beautiful church.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Mathematical Moderators have issued the following Class List:—I. L. Fletcher, Balliol; W. Foord-Kelcey, Exeter; M. G. Glazebrook, Balliol; C. C. Lacaita, Balliol; F. B. W. Phillips, Balliol. II. G. E. Buckle, New College; H. E. Clarke, Pembroke; R. R. Corkling, Magdalen; A. A. Knollys, Brasenose; W. Quayle, Balliol. III. G. Jones, Jesus; R. W. de L. Maude, Magdalen; W. R. Smith, Christ Church; J. W. B. Sproule, unattached.

Mr. Henry Nettleship, Fellow of Corpus Christi, has been appointed Classical Lecturer at Christ Church.

On Christmas Day the University sermon was preached in the cathedral, Christ Church, by the Rev. R. G. Faussett; and, in addition to the full choral service with the sermon, a second and equally impressive celebration was held in the afternoon, when there was a very large attendance. At Magdalen and New there were also full musical services, both in the morning and evening, which attracted large congregations; while at the numerous churches with which the city abounds the day was solemnised in the most appropriate manner, the decorations at many places of worship being of the most elegant kind. The annual custom of serving up a boar's head in the hall of Queen's was duly observed in the evening. The monster head, weighing upwards of 60 lb., was bedecked with bays, rosemary, laurels, holly, and mistletoe, and was served up on a massive silver dish, surmounted with flags and a gilt crown, and was borne on the shoulders of two of the attendants, who were preceded by the Rev. Sackett Hope, who sang the solo part of the Boar's Head song, the college choir and singing-men joining in the chorus. The custom of serving up the boar's head at Queen's has been observed for about 500 years, one authority quoting 1350 as being the probable year of the first festival; but its origin is somewhat obscure. The ceremony attracted an unusual number of visitors, many being unable to gain admission to the college hall.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vidil prize at Trinity for proficiency in French language and literature has been adjudged to Edgar Caesar Foa, of Trinity Hall.

The election to minor scholarships and exhibitions at Trinity was held last week:—Senior Mathematical Scholar, £100 per annum—J. E. A. Steggall, City of London School. Classical Scholarships, £75 per annum—J. G. Fraser, Glasgow University; S. R. James, Haileybury College; C. B. Labatt, St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and private tuition; R. T. W. Ritchie, Eton College. Classical and Mathematical Scholarship, £50 per annum—S. E. Spring-Rice, Eton College. Exhibitions, £40 per annum, for Mathematics—L. W. Jones, Clifton College; B. J. Levenson, University College, London; A. J. Wallis, St. Paul's School. For Classics—H. C. F. Mason, Harrow School; C. F. M. Mundy, Eton College.

The election to open scholarships and exhibitions at St. John's was held last week, when the following were the successful candidates:—Minor Scholarships, £70—English, Shrewsbury School; Morris, City of London School; £50 for three years—Yate, Shrewsbury School and private tuition; £40 for four years—Crompton, King's College, London; £40 for three years—W. C. Burville, Hereford School; £30 for three years—R. M. Kennedy, Owens College, Manchester, and private tuition. Minor Scholarships, £50—G. Allen, Wellington College, and Gunston, St. Olave's, Southwark. Exhibitions of £30 for two years were awarded to E. Gepp, Felstead School, and Mann, Wellington College. Bond, private tuition, and Boyce, Beccles School, obtained exhibitions of the value of £33 6s. 8d. each. The Natural Science Exhibition, tenable for three years, was awarded to J. Allen, Clifton College.

Special Examination in Law and History for the Ordinary B.A. Degree.—Examined and Approved.—Law: Class I. Waugh, John's; Graves, Trinity. Class II. Barton, Clare; Best, Pembroke; Brabant, King's; Carapiet, Trinity; H. B. Dickinson, Trinity Hall; Dryden, Trinity Hall; Gwatkin, John's; Hall, Queens'; H. C. Howard, Trinity; J. A. James, Trinity; Lamplugh, Downing; Roche, Trinity; Wastneys, Trinity; Weverell, Sidney; Woosnam, Caius. History: Class I. Close, Trinity. Class II. J. D. Briscoe, Catherine; Hollams, Trinity; Stanley, Sidney. Thomas Webster, M.A., Trinity, and A. C. Humphreys, M.A., Trinity, examiners.

The examination for the mathematical tripos will begin on Monday next. The first portion of the examination will conclude on Jan. 8, and the list of those approved for mathematical honours will be published on Jan. 17. The further examination in the higher branches of mathematics of those approved will be resumed on Jan. 19 and concluded on Jan. 23. The final list, arranged in order of merit, as wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes, will be published in the Senate House on the morning of Friday, Jan. 30.

At the last Previous Examination, or "Little Go," one of the students of the Ladies' College at Gorton, near Cambridge, passed the examination in such a manner as to deserve a first-class. Another student passed the additional subjects, which embrace mechanics, trigonometry, and algebra.

Dr. Hayman, it is stated, has given notice to the Governors of Rugby School that he intends moving the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus, or seeking such other remedy as the law may afford, for what he holds to be his wrongful dismissal.

The Rev. W. P. Robinson, Head Master of Foyle College, Londonderry, has been appointed Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond. The Rev. Dr. Thornton, on resigning the wardenship of this college, has received from the students in the theological department who are in college, and those who have been under his care, some silver plate, and a copy of Dr. Pusey's "Daniel," and from the boys of Trinity College, a silver épergne.

The West Classical and Wilton Mathematical prizes at Malvern College have been adjudged to Harrison and Sanders, the Chance to Healey, and the Galley to Colt, Andrews, and Atkinson. The house scholarships have been adjudged to Hadow, Harrison, Johnson first, Johnson second; White, of Malvern College; J. Browne, and R. Tickell, Etonhurst School, Great Malvern. The Exhibitions to H. Roden, Etonhurst School; T. Sanders, Berkhamstead Grammar School; T. Hauxwell, private tuition; J. Hawtayne, Trent College; W. Merland, Bath College; E. Back and R. Bete, of Malvern College. There were twenty-three candidates.

The Rev. H. D. Moore, the Head Master of Burford Grammar School, has accepted the wardenship of Bishop's College, Maritzburg.

Mr. W. M. Furneaux, one of the masters of Clifton College, has been appointed a sixth-form master at Marlborough College. Mr. Furneaux, who was educated at Marlborough, was a scholar of Corpus College, Oxford, where he gained a classical first-class both in moderations and final examination.

The Rev. George Musgrave, of Borden Hall, has founded in perpetuity a yearly gift of two silver medals to the Clergy Orphan School at Canterbury, for the two best essays penned, in the presence of the prepositors, on a thesis, intended to elicit extensive acquaintance with the truths of Divine revelation; the text-books for such reading being "Pearson on the Creed," "Butler's Analogy," and "Paley's Evidences."

The Christmas distribution of prizes at Newton Abbot College took place on the 22nd ult., in the presence of a numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The Earl of Devon, president of the council, occupied the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Stantal has been presented with a massive silver candelabrum by the boys, past and present, of Chatham House School, Ramsgate, on his retirement from the head mastership, which he held for eleven years.

The clever-sketch of a masquerade at the Buddhist Monastery of Hemis, in Ladak, Middle Tibet, which appeared in our last week's paper, was one of those drawn by Captain E. F. Chapman, R.A., who accompanies Mr. Forsyth in the diplomatic mission to Yarkund and Kashgar.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between, and the loss of, the Lochearn and the French mail-boat Ville du Havre on Nov. 22, commenced on Tuesday, at the Greenwich Police Court, before Mr. Maude, and Captains Harris and Wilson, nautical assessors. Mr. Hamel, in opening the proceedings, said the inquiry was not ordered with a view of finding cause of blame upon any side, but to investigate the facts which led to such a lamentable loss of life, and to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of such a catastrophe.—A presentation was made at Bristol, on Monday, to Captain Urquhart and the officers of the American ship Trimountain, in which the eighty-five survivors from the Ville du Havre were brought to this country. The testimonial consisted of a silver salver worth £25, a cheque for a similar amount, and a binocular glass, the total value being about £70. The presentation was made at the Merchant Venturers' Hall by Mr. Powell, the master of that guild.



THE CHRISTMAS MARKET, BERLIN.

BY THE WAY.

The rehabilitation of the dodo was to have been one of the topics of the new year. Faith in this strange creature had lingered in some few constant bosoms. One of the most learned of our humourists pathetically sang some years ago—

But don't deny the dodo;
That wounds my very heart.

Still, the majority of us believed in the extinction of the bird, and, moreover, had private doubts as to whether the dingy old picture of it which hung near a window in the old British Museum (we know not where it is now) had not been evolved from the depths of somebody's immoral consciousness. But the other day we were informed that a real live dodo had been captured, and was coming over to be purchased at any price for the Zoological Gardens. The directors of that establishment, though sorrowing in their hearts for the death of Miss Betsy, the interesting but ill-conditioned she-monster rhinoceros, a friend of twenty-four years' grunting, roused themselves for a noble bidding for the stranger. We should see the dodo again. Selecting the morning of the new year for the blow, Professor Owen comes forth with a brief but crushing letter. Something may have been caught, but it is no dodo—only a dodlet. He knows all about the animal. The word has gone forth.

Philosophy would clip an angel's wings;

and we cannot expect her to be more merciful to those of a dodo. But we should like to hear the other poet on the subject, which might support a threnody worth the listing.

Every reader of books will rejoice that the German Emperor has conferred upon Mr. Thomas Carlyle the Order of Merit vacant by the death of Manzoni. Any honour to the philosopher of Chelsea will delight the intelligent part of his countrymen, if not the class he has described as "mostly fools;" but it is especially right that he should receive this distinction from Germany. His whole life has been passed in making us English better acquainted with German literature and with the German nature, of which the former, in all its completeness and thoroughness, is the genuine outcrop. Mr. Carlyle's criticisms, in days long gone by, introduced thousands, and in the directest manner, to Goethe and Schiller, and Jean Paul and other *illustissimi*; and in many of his more original essays he was palpably teaching us Germanism without professing to do so. Then, in later life, came his grand History of Frederick the Great, for which Prussia owes him a debt that can hardly be said to be liquidated by the bestowal even of the honourable decoration just conferred. He has been the interpreter between us and our kinsfolk, and has undeniably brought us closer together by his practical insistence upon the Scots maxim that blood is thicker than water. With sincerest pleasure we record the gift of this Order.

Heroism in humble life is, we fear, growing scarcer and scarcer. The many now adopt the wise course proposed by a soldier in one of the comedies—"Right, Jack, we'll argue in platoons." Therefore, when we read of some instance of individual exertion, or even of self-denial—as when an artisan insulted by a remonstrant wife nobly abstains from knocking her down and stamping on her—a sensation of pleasure passes through our frame, and we enthusiastically ask, with a great man, "Are they not our own flesh and blood?" So we felt, the other day, when reading that a brave young servant-girl in a country house had been stricken down by a burglar, from whose hands she had been devotedly trying to save a valuable article belonging to her mistress. The ruffian had felled her as she clasped the silver plate, and had escaped, leaving marks of blood on the window-sill. Testimonials and subscriptions instantly poured in from admiring employers of labour, and even Christmas extortions did not tend to close the hand of the liberal that maketh rich. We suppose that the flow of gold had ceased; or shall we be more charitable, and say that some impostors have less brass and power of endurance than others. This girl might have gone through life with her laurels on her chignon; and, even had her story been doubted by a few sceptics, the many would have long credited it. Alas! that one who was so strong to invent has been so weak to persist! The heroine of domestic life has admitted that there was no burglar at all, that the story was of her own creation, the proofs were of her own furnishing, and that, on the whole, she would like the tale to be forgotten and herself to be forgiven. We would intercede for her but for the shock she has caused to those who are only too generously-eager to believe in kitchen heroines.

The theatres are now in full swing, to use a colloquialism pardonable at pantomime time, and though "there are degrees"—as was unkindly said by a Judge to a notorious French author who claimed to be of the same calling as Racine—we suppose that the entertainments of the season are of average goodness, and at all events quite good enough for the non-critical audiences of the present day. They are excellent judges of scenery and of costumes, and are almost as gifted as the ordinary butcher boy in selecting the taking melody from a batch of tunes. Beyond this the persons that fill the theatres do not go, and the extraordinary applause which they lavish upon what is either old, or bad, or both, might be called ridiculous, if it were not improper to think of erring fellow-creatures except with pity. But there is one thing which ought to be pointed out. As soon as a piece is established in popular favour, and it must be either very atrocious or very intellectual not to obtain that distinction, it is launched for as long a term as possible. One hundred nights are nothing, a couple of seasons is something, but pieces have run longer still. We have not a word to say against managers for this. They keep shops, and so long as the public will come in and buy, it would be Quixotic, not to say impertinent, to alter arrangements. It is hard, however, upon the artists, who have no chance of improving themselves, and who must become weary and sick of the monotony; but then, if the public do not demand better acting, it would be absurd to strive for it. The tragedian who, for Othello, blacked himself all over that he might enter the deeper into the spirit of the part, was considered over-zealous. On this we say nothing. But we owe, on the part of the Londoner, a word of acknowledgment to the manager who is good enough to remember that a London audience need not be entirely made up of Philistines and railway travellers, and that there are some educated folk in town who like to go to the play, but who will not attend to see the same pieces a dozen times. We say a special word for the Gaiety, whose director changes his bill incessantly, and is rewarded by the attendance of the best class of spectators. We forestall the taunt that one person's money is as good as anybody else's. In the case of a person who moves in society, and whose good opinion of a piece sends twenty others to see it, his money is worth twenty times as much as that of a stupid nobody whom no one would consult about anything. The Gaiety finds its reward; and its rapid production of the old comedies and other works is exceedingly creditable to Mr. Hollingshead. That the art of comedy acting does not greatly flourish among us is not his fault; he does the best in his power, and some of it is very good indeed. We have long owed him acknowledgments of his recognition of the fact that there are such people as cultured Londoners.

A CHRISTMAS MARKET IN BERLIN.

This market is for the sale of toys to amuse the children, or to hang upon the boughs of the illuminated Christmas-tree. Dolls for the little girls, soldiers in Prussian or French uniforms for the little boys, animals of different kinds, enough to stock a Noah's Ark, drums and trumpets, spring-guns and tin-bladed sabres, with a variety of other playthings, here tempt the youthful fancy to a fierce desire of possession. The Christmas-tree itself is here to be bought; in some instances, we see, it appears reduced to a mere stand or stool, covered with evergreen foliage and furnished with numerous hooks to hold up the gifts of the bounteous festival. The little dog barks with delight, as the little children crow or shout, amidst the joyful bustle of the juvenile pleasure-fair. We are glad also to see, among the elder customers, a few burly and bearded heroes of the late war. Three years ago, on the same day of the year, they were at the siege of Paris.

FINE ARTS.

The historical portrait-picture by Mr. Rudolf Lehmann, designed to commemorate the ratification of the Persian concession to Baron Julius de Reuter, is completed, and the picture has just been placed in Baron de Reuter's gallery. This large portrait composition presents unusual claims upon attention, if regarded solely from an art point of view, without reference to the certainly peculiar interest and importance of the event it memorialises. But the act of formally resigning for many years great part of the whole resources of a once mighty and rich Asiatic empire, for exploitation by a representative of modern European capital, enterprise, and civilisation, is surely an event which addresses itself so picturesquely to the imagination that it should also afford some scope for artistic celebration, if only by bringing into juxtaposition and contrast the chief actors of East and West who effected such a gigantic transaction. A rumour was, by-the-way, put afloat some time back to the effect that the Persian concession to Baron de Reuter had been withdrawn, but the rumour has been officially contradicted as devoid of all foundation; on the contrary, the Baron has, we understand, already made an energetic commencement of the great enterprise, in which he must, of course, expect to have, like M. de Lesseps before him, to contend against many sinister reports and unfavourable prognostics. We have, however, in this column, not to do with the political bearing of the concession, but with its pictorial memorial. The picture represents an apartment of the Persian Embassy, with about a dozen life-size full-length portraits of the chief contracting parties, mostly grouped around a table spread with papers, a map of Persia, a despatch-box, &c. A painting of the Shah hangs against the wall, forming an apex to the composition. The deed of the concession is being read before the witnesses. Baron de Reuter sits thoughtfully at the table to the left, holding a pen in readiness to sign the document. His son, Mr. Herbert Reuter (a youth near manhood, to whom, in the course of nature, the concession must descend), stoops over the father's chair, intently following the reading of the deed. On the same side are Baron von Donop, M. Cetté (Baron de Reuter's agent in Persia), and Mr. Lynch, now the Persian Consul-General here, who spent fifteen years in Persia and neighbouring countries, who started his own steamers on the Euphrates (since managed by a company), and who was with Mr. Layard during his researches, and brought home the Assyrian antiquities in one of his ships. On the other side are the Persian Minister, Mohsen Khan, since transferred to Constantinople; General Mahomed Aga, brother of the Minister who now supervises the projected works in Persia, acting as Minister of Works, both to the Shah and Baron de Reuter; and General Neriman Khan, Aide-de-Camp of the Shah. There are also two Secretaries of Legation, and behind all the artist has introduced a portrait of himself—following the example of many other painters of historical portrait pictures. As in all good portraiture, the fidelity of the portraits throughout is self-evident: the Oriental character of the Persians in particular is most felicitously caught. The tone is subdued, the colouring generally, if not entirely, harmonious, and the effect is broad, the light being skilfully concentrated on the heads of the principal figures without apparent artifice. Above all we must praise the natural, unstudied, grouping—the spectator feels that the ceremony is presented precisely as it may have occurred, and the figures are quite free from the stiffness and self-consciousness which ruin nearly all similar works. The finished excellence of Mr. R. Lehmann's single-figure portraits is well known; but he has here brought to bear the knowledge acquired from a thorough artistic training, combined with the fruits of long experience as a painter of foreign-life and fancy subjects. The work belongs to a class not often attempted in our school, and very rarely with any measure of success. We have had pictures of hunting meets, of the House of Commons, of Royal marriages, and other State ceremonials, by Sir Francis Grant, Messrs. Leslie, Phillip, Frith, and others; but the portraits in these have been on a small scale. Very seldom, indeed, have we seen in recent English exhibitions even a passable picture with several portraits on the scale of nature. We hope, therefore, that Baron de Reuter will allow this really creditable example of the neglected art of historical portraiture to appear at the next exhibition of the Royal Academy. The public taste is shamefully abused by the ordinary run of "portrait pictures," which are painted merely to the order of a speculative print-publisher, and often are no better than, or not nearly as good as, so many coloured photographs stuck together without taste or judgment.

The private view of the exhibition of the works of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, at the Royal Academy, takes place to-day. The exhibition will be open to the public on Monday next.

Mr. N. Chevalier has been commissioned by her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, to proceed to St. Petersburg, to execute sketches of the ceremonies at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Archduchess Marie, and of the spectacles of interest in connection therewith. It may be remembered that M. Chevalier was also commissioned by the Queen to execute pictures of the interior of St. Paul's and of the procession on the occasion of the thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

Her Majesty has graciously consented to lend nine pictures by Wilkie—"The Blindman's Buff," "The Penny Wedding," "The Siege of Saragossa," "The Guerrillas' Departure," "Guerrillas' Return," "Guerrillas' Council," and others—to the Art-Instruction Department of the International Exhibition of 1874.

The financial success of the fine-art exhibition in Dundee has been so considerable that the free library committee have authorised the conveners of the exhibition committees to expend £300 on the purchase of pictures towards the formation of a permanent art-gallery in Dundee.

Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, sailed from Marseilles on the 12th ult., on his way to Troy, to inspect the objects dug up by Professor Schliemann, which the Professor believes include the treasures of King Priam.

M. Charles Blanc has been removed by the French Government from his post as Director of the Fine Arts, which he had held since the fall of the Empire; and is, it is said, to be succeeded by the Marquis de Chennevières. M. C. Blanc is an avowed Republican, and a brother of M. Louis Blanc, the Republican historian; but if these facts could furnish sufficient reasons for his removal there can be no others.

Vice-Admiral P. Ryder, chairman of the Captain memorial committee, has favoured us with photographs of the design for the window in the north transept of Westminster Abbey to commemorate the lamentable loss of "H.M.S. Captain, on Sept. 7, 1870, when Captain Hugh Burgoyne, V.C., Captain Cowper Coles, C.B., with 49 officers and 402 men and boys, perished off Cape Finisterre in the service of their country." These are the words of the inscription, on brass, beneath the window in the Abbey. The names of the lost are recorded on memorial brasses in St. Paul's, the designs for which, as well as for the window, were made by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The following subjects are represented on the window:—The Sea giving up its Dead, Building the Ark, The Passage through the Red Sea, The Fleet of Solomon, Building the Ships of Tyre, Jonah Delivered from the Whale, Christ Stilling the Tempest, Christ Walking on the Sea, Christ Teaching from the Ship, The Miraculous Draught, and the Shipwreck of St. Paul.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

In the *Cornhill* we have to note the conclusion of "Zelda's Fortune," and the commencement of a new serial fiction, entitled "Far From the Madding Crowd," relating, as its name imports, principally to rural life. The most prominent characteristic of this story is, so far, its extreme minuteness of detail, evincing carefulness of composition rather than the glow of inspiration, and challenging respect rather than sympathy. The slapdash execution of "Young Brown" appeals to neither sentiment. In the present instalment the scene is transferred to India, and the action is prosecuted among the incidents of the mutiny, with which the writer has so little acquaintance that he is glad to eke out the details of an Indian battle-piece by borrowing from the history of the Crimean campaign. The real attraction of the story, for readers who find such things attractive, consists in its unsparing personality. Far different in spirit is the elegant tribute rendered by Miss Thackeray to Landseer—adding, indeed, little to our knowledge of the painter, but conferring a grace even on insignificant details by delicacy of treatment and kindness of feeling. The most intrinsically valuable part of the essay is a selection from Landseer's correspondence, very characteristic of the simplicity which Landseer shared in common with so many great artists. Mrs. Webster's poetical address to the swallows, if somewhat academical in composition, is dignified and harmonious. Mr. Ralston's South Siberian stories are a very interesting contribution to the popular mythology of the Turanian race. While the groundwork is the same as that of similar legends everywhere, there is a noticeable want of fancy and sentiment, and a perceptible infusion of elements derived from the more civilised nations with whom the Siberian Tartars have from time to time been brought into contact.

The current number of *Blackwood* witnesses the conclusion (practically complete, though fragmentary in form) of Lord Lytton's brilliant, sagacious, and worldly "Parisians"—a work which deserves remembrance as the nearest approach to a disclosure of the genuine nature of a most accomplished actor in the world of letters. "The Story of Valentine" is well written, but not particularly interesting. "Forms" contains some amusing examples of the flowers of Oriental diplomatic style. The regular monthly assault on the Government is chiefly remarkable for affording symptoms of a disposition to be reconciled to Mr. Disraeli, whose offences are, apparently, held to be expiated by the cheers of a Scotch crowd. The reviewer of Mill's autobiography harps mainly on the author's education, which he maintains to have unfitted him for sympathy with ordinary men and the conduct of practical affairs. This being the case, we should very much like to know how he happened to be so frequently in the right when differing from *Blackwood* on propositions admitting of the test of actual experiment. If our contemporary will re-peruse his own lucubrations on the American Civil War, and compare them with Mill's splendid essay in *Fraser*, he will, with his present lights, be at no loss to determine which side excelled in political wisdom.

There is nothing very original in Mr. Morley's review of Mill's autobiography in the *Fortnightly*, which, however, deserves the praise of being a clear and just delineation of the philosopher's intellectual character, dwelling more especially on those very points of candour, impartiality, and circumspection, the imitation of which is principally to be recommended to the eloquent but frequently prejudiced and passionate writer of the notice. Mr. Bowen-Graves indites an apology for a very different person—Marat. The obloquy due to this remarkable man has probably been exaggerated, and it is impossible to refuse him the credit of sagacity, spirit, and consistency. But the crime of having systematically familiarised the public mind with the idea of wholesale slaughter on political grounds is inexcusable. Viscount Amberley has been among the Spiritualists, not without justification, for really the imbecility of his entertainers must have been witnessed to have been believed. Examining "the effect of increased wealth on wages," Mr. Fawcett arrives at the discouraging conclusion that it has hitherto been very slight. The causes he considers to be "the increase in population, the displacement of labour by machinery, and the export of capital."

The most important paper in *Fraser* is one on the recent Home Rule conference in Dublin, pointing out that the moderation assumed to recommend the measure to the people of England is the very feature which renders it indifferent to the people of Ireland. Mr. T. G. Bowles labours to prove the Ashantee war unnecessary and unjust, but seems only to establish that it would have been so if our treaty with the Dutch had never been made. A vindication of Archbishop Laud against Macaulay's disparaging strictures certainly seems to prove that the latter must be classed among the ill-considered deliverances of an historian always prone to sweeping judgments, and especially embittered against the ecclesiastical who had forced episcopacy upon Scotland. It must be owned that in proportion as Laud becomes respectable he becomes odious. Mr. Baring Gould contributes another curious elucidation of obscure ecclesiastical history in his paper on the Milanese Patarines of the eleventh century, a remnant of the Manichaeans, who suddenly found themselves patronised by the higher ecclesiastics on account of their opposition to the marriage of the clergy. Nothing more dismal and revolting than the religious struggles of that age can well be conceived. "An Artist's Dream" is a very pretty vision of the world of art-criticism, with, as the awakened dreamer observes, "a good deal of truth in it." There is a capital hit at the "school" who choose to employ technical musical terms to convey their ideas about painting, in which they display about as much sense as would a musician who spoke of the middle distance of a sonata.

Macmillan begins with the new year the publication of a series of reminiscences of Mendelssohn, by his intimate friend the eminent composer Ferdinand Hiller. There is nothing of surpassing interest in the first instalment, but the subject is ever fresh and ever welcome. The Ashantee campaign has suggested the communication of some of Sir Samuel Baker's experience of "savage warfare" in Africa, the substance of which is decidedly encouraging. "Little Jack," by Frances Martin, is a simple and pathetic tale; and the exposition of the game of ombre, as played in the "Rape of the Lock," will provide entertainment for many New-Year circles. The paper on national education seems designed to prove that denationalists can be fully as unreasonable as secularists. The cool proposition for the repeal of the Cowper-Temple clause, thus permitting creeds and catechisms to be taught in board schools, needs only to be named to be scouted in the present condition of public opinion. It might assume an unpleasantly practical shape in the event of the Conservatives coming into office with a strong majority. "Expectancy," a descriptive sonnet in blank verse, is exquisite in feeling; and, save for a tendency to lapse into rhyme, is modulated with a skill not unworthy of Mr. Tennyson.

The *Contemporary* has a long roll of interesting contributions. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens's discussion of the elements of the English Constitution conduces to the really valuable suggestion of a decided improvement of the status and emoluments of the permanent Civil Service. The writer has evidently profited largely by his Indian experience. Still greater interest attaches to a paper, by Sir Henry Thompson, on the disposal of the body after death, cremation being recommended in lieu of inhumation. The sanitary advantages of the proposal are obvious; but, as Sir H. Thompson foresees, the force of custom will long operate to prevent its being carried into operation. Mr. A. S. Murray forcibly and ingeniously contends for the antiquity of the Homeric poems on the ground of the perfect agreement of the references to art contained in them with all we know of the condition of the arts at the period to which they are traditionally ascribed. Many interesting affinities are noted between the Assyrian reliefs and the design of the shield of Achilles. The Rev. James Davies contributes a valuable study of the works of a remarkable writer, the late authoress of "Paul Ferroll." Readers who find Mrs. Browning's correspondence with Mr. R. H. Horne disappointing may safely impute the fault to their inability to take an interest in the concerns of a small literary coterie. Mrs. Browning's observations on matters of deeper interest are worth having, but these have not, so far, been very numerous.

Temple Bar will be principally read for the continuation of Major Melville's "Uncle John;" but there are other good contributions, especially the first instalment of an able paper on Chateaubriand. The *Argosy* is exceedingly readable; but *London Society* has not for the present gained in brilliancy by its change of publishers. *Saint Pauls* produces a new and promising fiction by John Saunders, a wildly-picturesque poem by George Macdonald, tales from the Russian of Pushkin, and a good collection of miscellaneous articles after its usual pattern. The most interesting among the appropriations of the *Transatlantic* is the sequel of Mr. Welles's defence of President Lincoln, with its revelations of the jarrings in the Washington Cabinet during the early days of the civil war. The *Popular Science Review* has an able plea for Darwinism by Mrs. Stebbing, an important article on the geology of London, by Mr. Horace Woodward, and other valuable scientific contributions. It is difficult to say anything of the *Monthly Packet*, the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Sunday at Home*, except that they are all well adapted to their especial public.

The new volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine* holds out the promise of several novel features, one of which is already presented in Mr. Francillon's fiction, "Olympia." In this the author of "Earl's Dene" appears to have recovered his force and freshness; the incidents are interesting, without being melodramatic, and the style, without over-elaboration, is polished and terse. "Clytie" is spoiled, for our taste, by its undisguised personality; the hashing up of painfully notorious law cases to amuse the readers of fiction is equally an offence against art and manners. Mr. Sala's "Home of the Czarevna" is a good specimen of the better class of his descriptive papers. *Tinsley* makes a bold hit for popularity with three new novels at once. Two of these, Mr. Farjeon's "Jessie Trim" and Mr. Justin McCarthy's fiction, promise to prove excellent representatives of the class of fiction which deals with the sensational, yet not unreal, aspects of modern life. We can discover nothing specially worthy of note in *Belgravia*; nor is the *Atlantic Monthly* so noteworthy as usual. "Gunnar," however, continues as interesting as ever; Mr. Disraeli has found an enthusiastic admirer in Mr. Jennings; and Miss Zina Pierce describes "the externals of Washington" in a manner so convincing as that, as regards purity of municipal administration, that capital has little call to look down upon New York. The most important contribution to *Scribner's Monthly* is the sequel of the interesting paper on the present condition of Louisiana. The illustrative woodcuts are really exquisite. The *Saint James's Magazine* has a good story by Mrs. Townshend Mayer, "Three Times;" another by Miss Meteyard, "The Hall of Perfumes;" and a very pretty little poem by Miss Julia Goddard. *Good Words* is signalled by the commencement of "My Mother and I," a new serial story by the authoress of "John Halifax," belonging to the thoroughly domestic class of fiction, to which her powers have recently been confined. Two fresh series of papers of much interest are also commenced in Mr. Augustus Hare's "Days near Rome," and Professor Wyville Thomson's letters from the expedition of the Challenger; and there are pleasing poetical contributions from Mrs. Craik, Miss Betham-Edwards, and Mr. F. Locker. The *Sunday Magazine* and *Golden Hours* present no especial features, but may be described as creditable productions on the model of *Good Words*, and, like it, adapted for a numerous public. *Town and Country* and the *Charing Cross Magazine* are new adventures—neither, we fear, destined to be prosecuted for very long.

The Corporation of Glasgow are to entertain Sir Bartle Frere to luncheon on his arrival in the city next week.

A discussion took place in the Aberdeen Town Council, on Monday, as to whether there should be a public display of fireworks at the expense of the Corporation on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess of Russia. On a division it was resolved, by sixteen to eight votes, to expend £150.

By direction of the Master of the Mint, a circular has been issued to bankers asking for information upon the following questions:—Whether florins only should be continued to be coined, and half-crowns gradually withdrawn from circulation; whether half-crowns only should be issued, with a view to the eventual withdrawal of the florin; or whether it was desirable to issue both coins concurrently. The circular states that the number of florins in circulation is 41,500,000, and of half-crowns 36,800,000.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Court reassembled, on Monday, after the Christmas vacation. Before Dr. Kenealy resumed his speech for the defence, he alluded to the desire expressed by the Lord Chief Justice at the last adjournment—viz., that the learned counsel would be enabled to finish his observations within a working week. Dr. Kenealy assured the Judges that, while he would use every reasonable means to confine his remarks within proper limits, it was impossible for him to pledge himself to six or any other number of days. The Lord Chief Justice said the Court would exercise its discretion. A good deal of time had been wasted in dealing with trifling topics, but, as long as the learned counsel dealt with important facts and material issues, there would be no disposition to curtail or abridge his address. After some further discussion on this point, Dr. Kenealy continued his speech, returning to the Wapping witnesses for the Crown, who, he contended, had no sufficient opportunities of knowing Arthur Orton, and ought not, therefore, to be relied upon by the jury. He also argued that the evidence of Donna Maria Hayley, of Melipilla, who recognised the defendant as Orton, had been coloured by the handsome sum she had received from the prosecution, and was in other respects unsatisfactory. The learned counsel then dealt with the other witnesses called to support the Orton theory; in most instances quoting their evidence, and pointing out where it was open to doubt or suspicion. Passing next to Mr. Purcell, he said he did not say anything against that gentleman, as great allowance was to be made for him, as, being a stranger in Melipilla, and knowing hardly anything of Spanish, he was at the mercy of the people by whom he was surrounded, and naturally fell into grievous errors. Regarding the personal appearance of Orton, he reminded the jury that he had produced forty-nine witnesses who deposed to his having high cheek-bones, ears like those of a kangaroo, and bored for earrings, none of which peculiarities were to be found in "our fat friend," as he styled his client.

Most of Tuesday's sitting was occupied with reading tables compiled by Mr. Cooper Wyld, showing how many witnesses had sworn to the extreme size of Orton's hands and feet, his pockmarks, his height, and his slovenly appearance. Dr. Kenealy next read abstracts of the evidence of each witness, and illustrated them with running comments. Except one brief remark from Mr. Hawkins, and one or two almost as brief from the Judges, the learned Doctor was uninterrupted during the whole day, save by the somewhat pertinent queries and observations of one or two of the jury, who follow with the closest attention all that is said. The Lord Chief Justice was absent in consequence of a severe cold.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was again absent on Wednesday through indisposition. Dr. Kenealy continued his speech for the defence, his observations during the greater part of the day being directed to an analysis of what is known as the Orton evidence in this case. Dr. Kenealy reverted to the foreman's statement about earring marks being eradicable, when the foreman stated that his own ears had been pierced and showed no marks. In referring to his client the learned counsel instanced his independent treatment of his friends as a proof of patrician recklessness. "Though," exclaimed the Doctor, "I have worked for that man as I should work for my own flesh and blood he has never said 'Thank you!'" "You should take that for granted," interposed the Claimant.

Dr. Kenealy began on Thursday by wishing "a happy new year" to all, and to his client "a good deliverance." He then proceeded to deal with the evidence of the witnesses who identified the defendant as the person they knew in Australia as Castro; and at the end of his summary claimed an absolute victory for the defendant, as a matter of right, upon the Orton theory, against which, he said, the testimony was as overwhelming as the waves of the Atlantic. Next he criticised the French witnesses. Passing on to the Stonyhurst witnesses for the Crown, he generally argued that it could not be relied on as telling against the identity of the defendant with Roger Tichborne. The family and military evidence was then reached, and the remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied by comments on the Irish evidence. The Lord Chief Justice took his seat on the bench shortly after eleven o'clock.

Two hundred and fifty pounds damages have been granted in the Greenock Sheriff's Court, in the action by Mr. Andrew Weir against the Caledonian Railway for £1000, as compensation for the death of his wife, killed in the collision at Houston a year ago.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, acting as referee for the Bank of England and the claimants of the rewards offered for the discovery of the bank forgers, has made an apportionment of the sums at issue. The chief recipient is Miss Green, the private hotel-keeper, in St. James's-place, who gets £250 on account of George Bidwell, and £200 for Macdonnell. Mr. Gardner, the Edinburgh bookseller, receives £150 for George Bidwell; and the other £100 goes to the manager at Parkins and Gotto's. Of the Macdonnell reward Mr. Jesse White gets £150, and the remainder is distributed in sums of £50.

Mr. Ramsden, a coffee merchant, was sued in the Lord Mayor's Court for the maintenance of his wife, from whom he finally separated nine years ago. The lady, who appeared as a witness in the case, gave a romantic account of herself and her antecedents. She was an Italian Jewess, the widow of a physician to the Pacha of Egypt, and had married the defendant at the British Consulate at Cologne. When she first separated from him she set up a lodging-house in Bloomsbury-square. There he rejoined her, and at his instigation she commenced business as a beautifier and rejuvenator of ladies, in the Madame Rachel style. She is now living with the plaintiff, at Forest-hill, a short distance from her husband's house. The jury gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

Remanding a prisoner who was charged with being drunk while in charge of a van, and driving over a foot-passenger, the Lord Mayor observed that the prevalent idea among a certain class of men intrusted with horses is that people attempting to cross a roadway on foot are mere trespassers, but that this fancy is a complete hallucination. In the present case his Lordship declined to take bail.

At the Mansion House, on Saturday, William Henry Blackburn, formerly a clerk in the telegraph department of the Manchester Post Office, was further examined on a charge of having made a false declaration in applying for a commutation of his pension. He was committed for trial; and the Lord Mayor consented to take bail.

George Herzfeld was charged at the Mansion House, on Saturday, with embezzling over £900 of the moneys of his employer, Mr. Holthaus, of Rousdorf, in Prussia. One Mendel Wertheim, not in custody, is implicated in the same charge, he having been engaged by Mr. Holthaus as his London agent and Herzfeld as traveller. Subsequently the two had commenced trading in their own names, and had paid cheques belonging to Mr. Holthaus into their own account. He was remanded.

Alderman Besley had before him at Guildhall, on Tuesday, a shoemaker named Michael Hill, who, though extremely poor—and, indeed, homeless—seems to take a warm interest in theological controversy. An ultra-Protestant, named Stone, who keeps a coffee-shop in Bishopsgate and who labours under the painful impression that there are now "15,000 women in dungeons in England, pining and dying for their liberty," has adorned his windows with certain placards denunciatory of convents, and also highly offensive to the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood. Of these Hill is one, and he has demonstrated his feelings towards Mr. Stone by breaking his windows. The prisoner was fined 1s. for the offence and £3 for the damage, or, in default, a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Abraham Hagetoran, a Dutchman, was charged at Bow-street, on Monday, with embezzling diamonds and other precious stones and jewellery to the amount of £3000, belonging to his partner, Alexander Bernard Roap, diamond merchant, of Clerkenwell. The prisoner entered into partnership with the prosecutor in April, 1872. It was arranged that the former should go to the Cape for three years, accompanied by Mr. Roap, jun., for the purpose of purchasing diamonds. He was to forward them to the prosecutor, who was to remain in London to polish and set the stones. These were then to be sent back to the prisoner at the Cape, where he was to sell them and account for the proceeds to his partner. This was done until last July, when the prisoner sent a letter stating that he was going again to the diamond-fields to try to sell the last two or three consignments of jewellery, but, owing to the slackness of the market, he did not think he should be able to do so profitably. After that nothing more was heard of him until the prosecutor received information that a ship called the Walmer Castle had arrived at Liverpool with the prisoner on board. The prosecutor went to Liverpool with a detective, who arrested the prisoner with two passenger tickets in his possession—one from Havre to New York and the other from Liverpool to New York—both taken in the name of Bernard Harvey. A remand was granted. The prisoner denied the charge entirely.

Mr. Edwin Gillespy Kemp, living at Addison-gardens, South Kensington, was charged, on remand, at Bow-street, on Monday, with forging a deed of conveyance. It is alleged by the prosecution that the prisoner has obtained sums of money on mortgage by producing forged deeds. Evidence having been given to support two charges of this nature, relating to property at Clevedon and Gordano, in Somersetshire, Mr. Flowers committed the prisoner for trial. The prisoner reserved his defence.

M. Julius Mosenthal, a merchant, who was arrested in the Haymarket for brandishing a sword, to the danger of the lieges, when taken to Vine-street police station, demanded medical evidence as to his condition. The doctor who was sent for pronounced him drunk, and the magistrate, being of the same opinion, fined him 6d., plus 7s. 6d. for the doctor's fee.

Mr. Walters, of Red Lion-street, Holborn, has obtained, at Clerkenwell, a magisterial decision adverse to cabmen who charge for conveying more than the number their vehicles are licensed to hold. The principle of the ruling was that even a cabman could not be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong.

For assuming, together with the outward semblance of a gorilla, the playful manners of one, to the great terror of women, children, and nervous people, a soldier, on furlough from the 12th Foot, was brought—in his monkey dress, complete from head to tail—before Mr. Benson, at Southwark, on Saturday last, and was ordered to find security for a month's good behaviour.

In a case of attempted burglary in the Trafalgar-road, which was heard at the Lambeth Police Court on Tuesday, testimony was borne to the courageous conduct of a constable, and he was recommended for a reward.

A servant-girl of the period, who refused to remove a tray, pulled her mistress about by the hair, and slapped a police-constable's face on her way to the station, excused herself before the magistrate at Wandsworth on the ground that a fortnight's previous abstinence had aggravated the effect of her Sunday's beer. She was condemned to a further abstinence of two months, with hard labour.

Four milk-sellers, living at Crouch-end and Hornsey, and whose names were Osborn, Gardener, Thornton, and Walker, were summoned before the Highgate magistrates, on Monday, for selling adulterated milk. Dr. Theophilus Redwood testified that in Osborn's case there was 20 per cent of water, in Gardener's 10 per cent, in Thornton's 12 per cent, in Walker's 24 per cent. In each case the milk was paid for at the rate of 5d. per quart, the full price. The Bench fined Osborn and Gardener £1 and 9s. costs each; Thornton £3 and 9s. costs; and Walker, £2 and 9s. costs.

For knocker-wrenching and lamp-smashing, at Notting-hill, and for resisting the police, Mr. Frank Foster and Captain Courtenay have been fined each £7, besides having had to pay a considerable amount as compensation.

After having received the admiring tributes of many persons, for a supposed act of courageous fidelity, Mary Reeves, a domestic servant in the household of the Rev. William Kendall, of Castle Town, Stafford, has confessed that the burglar who knocked her down three times, and who left a portion of his blood behind him on a window-sill, was a fictitious character, evolved from the depths of her moral consciousness.

A gang of counterfeit coiners was brought up at the Birmingham Police Court on Monday. They all lived together in the Vauxhall-road. The police found three of the prisoners in the garret, polishing counterfeit shillings. The room was fitted up as a workshop, and contained melting ladles, moulds, an electric battery for silvering the coins, and all the tools and requisites for carrying on the manufacture of base coin. A large packet of finished plated shillings was found ready to be circulated. There were moulds for other coins.

More than ordinary brutality having been proved against Christopher Collis, cab proprietor, of William's-mews, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and Edward West, a driver in his employ, both these persons were, last Saturday, sentenced by Mr. Knox to hard labour for a month.—An inquest is being held at Mile-end on the body of a young carman, who was found on the pavement in Jubilee-street, stabbed through the heart. He had been going home with some companions, when he got into a scuffle with several strangers, who had the appearance of being sailors. One of these was seen to stab him and another youth, who is now in the hospital. Afterwards they ran off, and, though pursued, they escaped. The inquest was adjourned.—An inquest has been held on the young Tipperary farmer, Dwyer, who was savagely slaughtered for attempting to pass along a lane the right of way through which is disputed; and a verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned against the two brothers Quin.

The revenue tables for the year, and for the quarter ending Dec. 31, were published on Wednesday evening. The total revenue for the year was £77,712,677—a net increase of £23,757.



A JAPANESE DINNER PARTY.



ROYAL ACADEMY GOLD MEDAL GROUP, BY WILLIAM WHITE.

A JAPANESE DINNER PARTY.

The clever artist long resident at Yokohama, Mr. Charles Wirgman, who has so often contributed to this Journal his sketches of Japanese life and manners, writes as follows upon the subject of our Illustration :—

"We were asked by some Japanese at Kiyoto to a banquet, followed by a ball. The appointed evening came, and we were ready. Conducted by our hosts, who were most of them dressed in European costume, we were taken to the house called Nakamuraya, at the top of Giën-street. A row of slippers made of carpet stuff, laid at the entrance-door, showed us that we had to take off our boots. The floor was carpeted, and a table in the European style occupied the centre of the dining-room. The dinner was à la Russe; the European lamps and bouquets of flowers gave a cheerful appearance to the room. But the hosts and native guests were not at first influenced by these enlivening tokens of festivity. They sat down to the magnificent and well-arranged dinner in moody silence. It was in vain that we attempted to cause their grave faces to lighten up with a smile. Even the libations of claret and pale ale failed to produce any effect. They only picked their teeth and looked at their noses. Not the beautiful sucking pig, roasted whole, had charms for them. The turkey, and the 'taisan à la belle alliance,' with new potatoes, did not excite them to expressions of pleasure. The silence was painful,

attempts at wit fell dead before such an audience. At length I could stand it no longer, and proposed a smoke. At the bare mention of it their faces lighted up. The conversation so long restrained now found vent, and we were happy. Champagne was proposed, but we all refused to be poisoned by that vile fabrication. Sweets were now served, and the claret was handed round by male servants. It was followed by coffee and liqueurs. Presently I became aware that seated at table with us were some gorgeously-dressed singing and dancing girls; their faces painted ghastly white, their lips green, and their teeth black, they were indeed lovely. The style of dress was quite different from that of the same girls in Jeddo; their language, too, was that of Kiyoto, a soft and beautiful speech, different in accent from that of the provinces near Jeddo. This was very pleasant. The tablecloth was removed, and saki replaced the claret. A new feast was brought in; we pledged each other in tiny porcelain cups, and then the dancing began. Diverse graceful attitudes were assumed by the performers; sometimes all the corps de ballet would join in, at other times one single girl would dance a story to the tune of a song, reciting the story with a guitar accompaniment. Then two very little girls would play, each her two drums, one held on the shoulder and the other in front, on the left side, giving unearthly yells every now and then which were painful to hear. Dance followed dance and song followed song. The girls then asked me to dance; I did so, and great was the delight of the

company. The entertainment went on till past twelve, when we bade the girls good-by, leaving them to enjoy their supper. We went home through the now almost deserted street. The bright full moon shining made the town look beautiful. At the corner of the street called Kujamachi we took leave of our hosts, thanking them for a most delightful evening, though it had begun with an hour of dulness."

LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP.

The sketches by Major W. O. Carlile, R.A., representing the ordinary scenes and incidents of daily habit among the soldiers of our army, when embarked on their voyage to a distant field of service in foreign or colonial lands, are continued by two more Illustrations. They were taken on board H.M.S. Himalaya, a Government troop-ship, and it is not unlikely that the regulations are different in some respects on board a hired transport-vessel. The troops conveyed by the Himalaya upon this occasion were required to work as assistant stokers, bringing the coal from the bunks in a "skid" for the engine fires. Four men were so employed at once, taking their turn during four hours; twelve men were daily told off for the service, and were ranged in three divisions, each working its two four-hour turns, with an interval of eight hours. Their extra pay for this duty is a shilling a day while at sea, ninepence while in harbour. The



LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP: THE STOKEHOLE.



EVENING AMUSEMENTS.

ship provides them with oatmeal and water, a good and safe thing to drink in a hot climate. The evening amusements on deck, where a large audience is frequently assembled around the foremast to hear the best comic singer in the regimental company, or perhaps a sailor of the ship's crew, who is gifted with the talent of musical mimicry, present a good example of the soldier's life when at sea. An old coat of civilian fashion or livery, a battered old hat and cotton umbrella, breeches or trousers tucked up in a ludicrous manner, with a coloured neckerchief, make up the regular stage attire for one of those droll character songs which excite much laughter when skillfully performed.

ROYAL ACADEMY GOLD MEDAL GROUP.

To the group we have engraved was awarded the gold medal for sculpture in the recent biennial competition of the students of the Royal Academy. The medal also carried with it a prize in books for the "best composition in sculpture," and a scholarship of £25, to be held for two years. The subject selected by the Academy for competition was, "Ranthea stabs herself over the Dead Body of her husband, Abradates"—the pathetic story told in Xenophon's Cyropaedia, book vii., chap. 3. The group was to be in the round, baked or cast in plaster, and to the scale of 3 ft. The reader may form some idea from our Engraving of the symmetrical composition and artistic treatment of the subject. The prize-winner was Mr. William White, a young sculptor of great promise. He was born at Kilburn, in 1845; studied under the eminent sculptor Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., from 1864 to 1869; entered the Royal Academy in 1866; and carried off the first silver medal in the antique school, and the Restoration Medal in 1869.

CHRISTMAS AT THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

The patients, officers, and servants of the Middlesex Hospital were entertained on Christmas Eve with a pleasant social party, in which there was a Christmas-tree, bearing on its branches a variety of little gifts from ladies who feel an interest in the hospital. A numerous company of friends, both ladies and gentlemen, shared in the seasonable festivity upon this occasion: tea was provided in the board-room. We wish particularly just now to recommend the Middlesex Hospital to public support, which it really wants: the annual subscriptions amount to not more than £2355, while the expenditure has been increased by some necessary works of improvement. The number of inmates received throughout the year is more than 2000, while the out-patients exceed 20,000, suffering from accidents or illnesses of various kinds. There are 310 beds for the accommodation of patients. A special department is that of the female cancer wards, in which thirty-five patients, afflicted with a disease almost hopeless of cure, find either some relief or a permanent refuge. The Middlesex Hospital was first established, in 1745, in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, for sick and lame persons, and for lying-in married women. It was removed, in 1755, to its present site at the top of Berners-street. Since 1807 the midwifery patients, instead of being received as inmates, are attended at their own homes by the medical officers of the hospital, to the number of nearly a thousand yearly. The cancer wards were founded by a gift of £4000 from Mr. Samuel Whitbread, in 1807, to which other gifts and legacies were added. A remarkable incident in the history of the hospital is that in 1793 it became a refuge for many of the French Royalist emigrants driven from France by the Jacobin Reign of Terror. The buildings were enlarged by new wings constructed in 1775, and again in 1834. The late Lord Robert Seymour, a zealous and munificent friend of this institution, obtained for it the Royal patronage of George IV., which is continued by her present Majesty. The medical school, established in 1835, enjoys a high reputation: it is furnished with a museum of valuable collections. The chief physicians are Dr. Henry Thompson, Dr. Greenhow, and Dr. Living, with Dr. Hall Davis, physician-accoucheur, and three assistants. The surgeons are Messrs. De Morgan, Nunn, Hulke, and Lawson, with assistants. Mr. R. H. Lucas is the resident medical officer, and Messrs. F. W. Lewis and Hammond Smith are the house surgeons. The remaining staff is numerous and complete, under the direction of an efficient medical committee.

At a meeting of the Brentford board of guardians on Wednesday attention was called to the fact that nearly £14 had been expended in snuff for the inmates of the workhouse during the year. The master was requested to keep his eye on the paupers' boxes to see that none was wasted.

In view of the Ville du Havre disaster, the New York Chamber of Commerce has passed a memorial to be presented to Congress asking that body to take measures for the appointment of an international committee, to be composed of delegates from the maritime nations of Europe and America, whose duty should be to draw up a map upon which the pathways of inward and outward bound ships and steamers shall be marked out so clearly that there shall be no possibility of a collision. The memorial states that the managers of one line have already laid down the tracks which their steamers should follow.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. George Lyall, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, was unanimously elected the deputy chairman of the committee of management, and the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P., one of the trustees of the institution in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £84 were afterwards voted to the crews of different life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. Various rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments to the amount of £2142 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Several contributions and legacies were announced. New life-boats have been forwarded by the institution during the past month to Seaton Carew, Durham, and to Skerries, in the county of Dublin. The British and Irish Steam-Packet Company had kindly granted the last-named boat a free conveyance to Dublin. It was decided to form a new life-boat station at Lydd, near Dungeness, not far from where the Northfleet foundered with such a terrible loss of life. The boat is to be named after Mr. David Hulett, of Holborn, who has undertaken to defray the cost of the life-boat establishment. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coasts.

"SEASONABLE APPEALS."

(From Punch.)

To Effie, Alice, Annie, Emily, Augusta, Louisa, Florence, Fanny, Marian, Minnie, Rose, Lilian, May, Georgina, Janet, and Eleanor: Don't flirt.

To George, Henry, Arthur, Hubert, Harold, Ernest, Frederick, Philip, Percy, Charles, Claud, Robert, Reginald, and Walter (in jackets): Don't eat too much.

To M.P.s whose misfortune it is to be obliged to address their constituents at this festive season: Don't make too long speeches.

To her Majesty's Ministers, when they assemble again after the holidays: Abolish the income tax, increase salaries, pay off the National Debt, keep up the Army and Navy in the highest state of efficiency, satisfy the licensed victuallers and total abstainers, and please everybody.

To boards, vestries, parochial authorities, and district dignitaries: Try and keep the streets and pavements a little cleaner.

To Ritualists: Don't make yourselves too ridiculous.

To all punsters, jokers, and purveyors of riddles, conundrums, and acrostics: Don't tax the patience and forbearance of your friends too far.

To amateur vocalists of both sexes: The same appeal is addressed to you as to your last-mentioned contemporaries, with this addition: Don't make excuses.

To amateur dramatic performers: Don't be too ambitious; and learn your parts before you appear on the stage of the "Theatre Royal Back Drawing-Room."

To all persons who have received Christmas gratuities: Don't relax in your attention and civility now that Boxing Day is over.

To tradesmen and others: Don't be in a hurry to send in your accounts.

At an early hour on Friday week, at North Shields, the Gipsy Queen, a small steamer with four bands, was taking a number of dredgers to their work, when the steersman ran her on a sunken wreck. She went down in five minutes. All the crew were drowned, as well as fourteen of her forty-two passengers. The scene was a terrible one. The cries of the drowning could be heard for a great distance. A man who was going up the water in a small boat to dredge for coals picked up six men, and the dredgers' boat put off and saved ten. The accident occurred in a lonely part of the river, away from where ships are moored, and there was little chance of help; but it was so sudden that, even if there had been vessels near, they could have rendered little assistance. For five or ten minutes after the accident the boat that had saved six men pulled round the scene of the catastrophe, but, except some loose wood washed off the steam-boat's deck, nothing could be observed. Four of the men who are saved, though they burnt their hands very much by doing so, held by the boat's funnel until they were taken off by the Commissioners' boat; and another man, John Dunn, was rescued by the master's (M'Nay) retriever dog. The dog headed towards the shore, and Dunn clung to it, but so as not to force it under water and drown it, helping it as they went along with his feet—indeed, using the dog as a life-buoy. They were both saved by the dredging-boat. A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict that the Gipsy Queen was run on a sunken hopper by bad navigation. Sixteen widows and fifty-six orphans are thrown on the world by this event.

Last week 1702 births and 1540 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 352, and the deaths 156, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The Christmas holidays have doubtless to some extent delayed the registration of both births and deaths. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the

three previous weeks had been equal to 23, 27, and 28 per 1000, declined again last week to 24. The unfavourable effect upon the London mortality exercised by the low temperature and fog which prevailed during the week ending the 14th ult. appears to have passed away. In the large provincial towns, where the same cold weather was unaccompanied by fog, the increase in the mortality was slight compared with that which occurred in London. The 1540 deaths included 2 from smallpox, 107 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 7 from diarrhoea. Thus, to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 217 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 232 to 314 in the four preceding weeks. These 217 deaths were 71 below the corrected average numbers from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from measles were again excessive, while the fatal cases of each of the six other zymotic diseases were below the average. The weather was comparatively mild throughout last week, and the mean temperature exceeded the average in each of the seven days; the mean for the week was 42.9 deg., and 5 deg. above the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the three previous weeks had been 520, 764, and 1112, declined again last week to 642, and only exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 56. Of these 642 deaths 352 were returned from bronchitis, 138 from phthisis, 87 from pneumonia, and 32 from asthma. To different forms of violence 50 deaths were referred; 44 were the result of negligence or accident, including 16 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 8 from drowning, and 13 from suffocation, including 12 of infants under one year of age. Five cases of suicide and 1 of infanticide were registered. Five of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.—During last week 4280 births and 3556 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 724. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 25 deaths annually to every 1000 persons living. The annual rate was 20 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 28 in Glasgow, and 17 in Dublin.

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CHRISTMAS DINNER GIVEN TO THE NEWSBOYS OF MANCHESTER.



CONFIRMATION BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION

NEWSBOYS' DINNER IN MANCHESTER.

The trade of selling newspapers in the streets, which gives employment to so many poor children in the metropolis, has been extended to all the principal towns of the kingdom. In Manchester especially many poor families are partly supported in this way. Boys and girls who were formerly sent out to beg, or perhaps to do worse, now have an opportunity of earning a few shillings a week by the sale of the evening paper. A clever active lad, it is said, can easily manage to keep himself by this employment; the least skilful are enabled to contribute something to the slender gains of the family. The proprietors of the *Evening News* of Manchester, with whom most of these children deal, have always shown a kindly interest in the welfare of their little customers. Last year they invited the children to a Christmas dinner, and this in its results, immediate and remote, was found to have been the occasion of much practical good. It was therefore arranged to repeat the experiment. The Christmas dinner of 1873 forms the subject of our illustration. It took place in the spacious hall of the Royal Exchange Restaurant, situated under the fine new building of that name, which now approaches its completion. The Bishop of Manchester and a great number of ladies and gentlemen were present, by invitation. Amongst the company were also the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Alfred Watkin, and the Mayor of Salford; Mr. David Chadwick, M.P., and other gentlemen of local rank and influence. About 400 boys and girls sat down to dinner. The children were at first a little awed at the sight of the visitors, but soon grew uproariously merry. They were readily hushed to reverential silence when the Bishop said grace. They were then served with a substantial meal of roast beef and plum-pudding; and in the much-needed interval of rest between the beef and the pudding the Bishop made a few practical and rather humorous remarks. It was ascertained, by the old-fashioned expedient of a show of hands, that a large number of the children attended Sunday-school, and that a fair proportion of them knew something of two, at least, of the "three R's." During the dinner the band of the 1st Manchester Rifles played a selection of popular music, and whenever an air struck their fancy the children joined in, keeping excellent time and tune.

THE BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

The Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton, which was commenced in 1841, and has been established—partly, at least—in its present buildings since 1846, is one of the most important medical charities in London. It has given relief to more than 200,000 patients suffering from the malady which is most fatal to working-class people of this crowded city, and which is the cause of prolonged misery through loss of earnings from interruption of their daily labour. The ordinary number of in-patients is about 200, some of whom remain two months in the hospital; there are above 12,000 out-patients during the year. Additional room has lately been provided by the opening of the south branch building, which enlarges the total space to the accommodation of 247 in-patients. On Tuesday week the beautiful little church or chapel of St. Luke, belonging to this hospital, was the scene of a solemn and touching ceremony. This church was consecrated in the year 1850, and has accommodation for about 200 people. It was founded by the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., in memory of his sister, and is cruciform, consisting of a chancel, nave, and transepts. It is seated throughout with carved oak open seats, cushioned for the patients; all the windows are of stained glass, and are either gifts or memorials of benefactors. It is well worth a visit. On the day named the Bishop of London administered the holy rite of confirmation to between thirty and forty candidates, nearly all of whom were patients. The nave of the church, behind the candidates, was filled by the other patients; but room had been provided in the south transept for a few friends and others interested in the hospital. The Bishop was received at the entrance-hall by Mr. T. P. Beckwith, vice-chairman of the committee of management and churchwarden. The Rev. Arthur Brook, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton, officiated as chaplain to the Bishop. The candidates were presented by the Rev. J. Hughes Owen, the chaplain of the hospital; the Rev. J. B. Allen, B.A., for twenty-three years chaplain of the institution, was also present. A peculiar incident of this ceremony was the fact of the Bishop being obliged to confirm, in her own seat, one of the candidates, a young girl, who was too ill to advance to the altar rail, and who was obliged, after the rite, at once to retire, assisted by one of the nurses.

The *Standard* states that Mr. Gerard Noel has resigned the office of Conservative Whip. It will be remembered that Mr. Noel, at the commencement of the last Session, offered his resignation, but that the leaders of the party prevailed upon him to withdraw it, and that Colonel Taylor kindly came forward to undertake his duties. Mr. Noel, although his health has much improved, does not feel equal to the very hard work of the position, and he has therefore felt it necessary to definitely retire.

The executive committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met at Leamington on Monday. Mr. Arch, the president, was, with three other delegates, appointed to confer with Mr. Walter, M.P., and other influential Berkshire landowners, with a view to arrive at a mutual understanding as to questions respecting agricultural labour in the county. The National Union contemplate the adoption of the co-operative farming principle, and they appointed a committee to examine a Warwickshire farm of 300 acres, on which they hope to try the co-operative system. It was reported that in various districts farmers threatened a reduction of wages, which the union ordered should be resisted.—In the circus at Liverpool, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Arch and Mr. Picard addressed a large meeting on topics of vital interest to agricultural labourers. The first of these speakers objected to strikes, and said he hoped to see the time when they should be accounted things of the past.

Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. for Hackney, chairman of the London School Board, presided, on Monday night, at the annual soirée of the Leeds Young Men's Christian Association, for distributing the prizes to the successful students of the science and art classes. He said that Christian young men had the greatest advantage in pursuing scientific studies, because they were best able to make those researches which were calculated to bring their due reward. Scientific education in this country had been greatly neglected, and they were now paying the cost of generations of neglect. At last, however, the country had awakened to a proper sense of its duty, and had put upon a fair and satisfactory footing, by means of school boards, the elementary education of the rising generation. What was now wanted was that youths should be assisted in acquiring technical education and scientific instruction. These, in his opinion, must, to be successful, be based upon religion and the recognition of the authority of God—without which there could be no solid or lasting knowledge.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

That which with fear and trembling it may be ventured to call the mania for out-of-Parliament proclivities was never more rampant than lately. Up to the very eve of, and at least in one case the day after, Christmas, members have been addressing, some their constituents, some other audiences. From amongst numerous dissertations a few extracts more or less elegant may be made. Touching on them chronologically, there has been one from Mr. Jacob Bright, who, perhaps, interested if he did not enliven (for enlivening is not his way) a Liberal club at Chorlton. Seemingly as sententious and didactic as ever, he gave out his ideas with no uncertain sound. He professed to discover that municipal and parliamentary elections are fast assimilating—are now nearly equally governed by party considerations; and that the strongest party in the municipalities invariably monopolises offices, with their honours and powers. He appears to think that this is as it should be, and, of course, he is a potential authority. He rejoiced over the success of the ballot, so far as it has quieted elections; but, in an easy, pick-tooth manner, he said that he supposed there is still a good deal of bribery. Stern, ironside politician as he is, even he, by implication, admits that your free and independent Briton still considers a vote a chattel in which he can traffic at his will. With some of the proceedings recently of Parliament he seems puzzled, confessing that in those respects the Legislature was inscrutable. Altogether, we can fancy that he delivered his address with that melancholy manner that generally characterises his elocution.

According to two usually malcontent members of the House, who used to be alternately furious and desponding while Mr. Childers was First Lord of the Admiralty, the interests of the Navy are safe in the hands of Mr. Goschen. Doubtless he won this admission by his having, in dealing with his department, undone most, if not all, that had been done by his predecessor, and impliedly professing that he would be guided by the advice of his naval council. At any rate, by a sage admixture of conciliation and firmness, as far as outward observers can ascertain, he is in a position of as much popularity as a First Lord can hope to attain. A few days ago he made a tactical speech on the new naval volunteer system, at the head of which is Mr. T. Brassey, and which is becoming something more than embryo. In the present Government it is so strange a thing to find any department giving anything except oracular replies to deputations, that Mr. Goschen should promptly set apart a gun-boat for the naval volunteers to drill, on the Thames between the City and Westminster, must have been as much a surprise as a gratification. It may fairly be supposed that by the time the present Ministry breaks up Mr. Goschen will have become a master Minister of Marine.

A somewhat terrible catastrophe has occurred in Edinburgh. In all the pride and consciousness of being a Parliamentary influence and even a power, Mr. McLaren has appeared before his constituents in the modern Athens. The theme of his speech was one it would have thought likely to catch the sympathies of a Scottish audience, of whom it is supposed that in political as in religious matters they are never so happy as when they are very miserable; for he dwelt emphatically, statistically, and arithmetically on the wrongs of Scotland, especially those wrongs which appeal, so to speak, to the pocket. If we have construed his statements aright, since the time when Scotland annexed England and Ireland, the conquering country has been paying a most undue share of the taxation of the United Kingdom. Those who know Mr. McLaren's style of rhetoric can well understand how he impressed all this on his hearers with mingled dogma and lachrymoseness, how sage he looked, and with how much humility he exhibited the pride that is in him. Sometimes Scotchmen are merciless; for what he said produced an effect contrary to that which, of course, he expected; for, instead of being borne in triumph on a whirlwind of applause, however it may have been he was speaking, when he concluded, and cast himself upon the sympathy and gratitude of his electors, the response was "a vote of no confidence" in him! Oh, what a falling off was there! How did the mighty collapse! The contemplation is too dreadful. In the meantime, cozy, jog-trot Mr. Miller, the other member for Edinburgh, who does not aspire to genius as a politician, but is an assiduous, watchful member, severely practical, and often suggestive, and who never made a speech a quarter of an hour long in the House, obtained the recognition for his services which they deserved.

Some day in July Mr. Henry Richard, who is or was secretary to the Peace Society, and M.P. for Merthyr-Tydfil, obtained a small majority for a motion of his, which went to ask the sanction of the House that efforts should be made by the Government of this country to induce foreign Powers to assist in the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration, to which all disputes between the States of the world should be submitted. Considering that the proposal implied the going very far into the millennium, the Ministry might very well have acceded to the motion, which would then have fallen into that limbo in which so many abstract resolutions of the House lie peaceably. But Mr. Gladstone made a temporising speech, and took a division, in which Mr. Richard won. Since then Mr. Richard has been on a pilgrimage through Europe, clucking over the little egg he has laid with all the usual fondness of the parent of a very small production. Last week his momentary abiding-place was Paris, and there he was fortunate enough to get together some seventy Frenchmen who are for peace at any price—a wondrous sight, a curious anomaly! The triumph of the British senator was thought worthy of being celebrated by two orators, who divided the subject between them; and then, with all his blushing honours thick upon him, Mr. Richard presented himself to an audience whose admiration of him must have been very abstract indeed. For, having uttered so much French as enabled him to state that he could not speak the language, he proceeded not to enlighten his audience in English. It would have been just as well if he had addressed it in Welsh, because he would have been equally intelligible, and it would have been a fine opportunity of showing, by sound at least, how copious, how independent of vowels, and how rich the tongue of the ancient Britons is. However, it is not doubtful that what he said in the less liquid and balder English language was forcible and suggestive, and couched in resonant phraseology; for, barring a little drone and a little twang, Mr. Richard is an elocutionist of no common order.

Mr. Walpole, as a military critic, would seem to be oddly placed. But he has been presiding over a volunteer festival, and pronouncing his blessing on the army of England; for, be it understood, almost every sentence he speaks sounds like a blessing, or at least like an extract from a homily. But he went out of his usual line this time in order to censure the Government for having got the country into the Ashantee war. He spoke of it as "a miserable mess." Now, everyone will admit that upon "miserable messes" in administration, and particularly in times of popular tumult, no one is by experience a greater authority than the right honourable gentleman himself.

Although he has not obtained actual prominence in the House, Mr. Mlingworth is a personage amongst the independent and very free-and-easy Liberals below the gangway. He seems

to have made up his mind very decidedly on every question, and speaks, as it were, from between his clenched teeth on all of them, thus giving an idea of his thoroughness and tenacity of opinion. Though he represents Knaresborough, he is Bradford born and bred, and is, perhaps, acceptable in a meeting, on occasion, to his townsmen, who are of his own political faction, and so he was addressing them a day or two ago. In a dogmatic way he lectured the Government on what they must do peremptorily if they do not mean to break up the Liberal party; which means that the Radicals, who, "uncertain, coy, and hard to please," now, will assuredly desert them altogether, and indirectly, if not by intention, bring in a Conservative Ministry.

MUSIC.

The past week's musical doings have offered but little to call for comment. The last three days of the old year were blanks as regards public music. The first three days of the new year comprised two performances. On the evening of New-Year's Day "The Messiah" was to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, with Mesdames Lemmens-Scherrington and Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi as principal vocalists. This (Saturday) afternoon the London Ballad Concerts are to be resumed, with the fourth of the eighth series.

On Monday week the Popular Concerts will recommence, and Dr. Hans von Bülow will reappear as pianist. On the following Saturday the Crystal Palace concerts will be resumed. On Jan. 22 the British Orchestral Society will begin its second season; and on the same evening the sixth subscription concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will take place. On Jan. 23 Dr. Crotch's oratorio, "Palestine," will be revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the third concert of the Wagner Society will take place.

The competition for the Westmorland Scholarship and the Potter Exhibition was recently held at the Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, the examiners having been the Principal (Sir Sterndale Bennett), Mr. F. R. Cox, Mr. H. C. Lunn, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, Mr. Walter Macfarren, and Dr. Steggall. The results were as follow:—Westmorland Scholarship, Miss Emma L. Beasley, re-elected. Five pounds each (from the Academy funds) towards the cost of a year's instruction in the institution, awarded to Miss M. A. Williams, Miss Rhoda E. Barkley, and Miss Henrica van Senden. Potter Exhibition, Mr. Walter Fitton, elected.

THEATRES.

A few particulars yet remain to be related concerning the West-End houses at this festive season—at least, at one of them, the Lyceum, under the indefatigable management of Mr. Bateman. On Friday se'nnight was here presented, for the first time, a slight piece, derived from the French, entitled "A Husband in Clover." This piece is an adaptation from a lively vaudeville called "Un Mari dans du Coton." Mr. John Clayton supports the part of the husband, one Horace, who grows discontented with his wife (Miss Virginia Francis) because she makes life too pleasant. He desires a change in the even tenour of his happiness, and goes so far as to register in his diary his opinion of his wife as compared with other women. To cure him of this folly she determines to personate other characters, and introduces herself in disguise to him with such skill and effect as to disabuse him of his strange fancies. She brings matters to a climax by pretending jealousy, and so works on his feelings that he is anxious for a reconciliation. The dialogue of this play is smart, and the two characters are exceedingly well acted.

Miss Helen Faucit appeared recently at the Haymarket, in the character of Rosalind, in Shakspeare's "As You Like It," Miss Henrietta Hodson performing Celia, for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, which stands in need of assistance, in consequence of the increasing claims made upon its resources. Miss Faucit's representation of Shakspeare's witty heroine is simply exquisite and perfect; nor was she at all inferior to herself on this interesting occasion. The whole of the pit was converted into stalls, and the brilliant audience assembled testified their admiration by repeated plaudits.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEW GALLERY, ARGYLL-STREET.

Mr. F. C. Burnand has commenced at this place a series of readings from his "Happy Thoughts" and other works. For this purpose he has tastefully decorated the gallery, which was numerously attended on Monday. Mr. Burnand has many qualifications for a public reader, a strong voice and much expressive gesticulation. With him we may now revisit the Frasers at Furze Cottage, and enjoy a trip on board the Sylphide yacht. His impersonation of characters, whether singly or in groups, is strikingly accurate and prodigiously suggestive. We could have dispensed with the incident of the sea-sickness, which has been so frequently described that it presents no novelty to counterweigh its unpleasantness. On the other hand, Mr. Burnand is not afraid to represent himself, as an actor in the scenes he delineates, in many ridiculous phases; and thus involves his own personality in the events of the drama with an air of self-sacrifice which conciliates respect while it secures amusement.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

A brilliant and crowded audience on Boxing Night in the large hall of St. James's testified to the increasing popularity of this coloured troupe of minstrels. We stated some time since, and we yet hold to the opinion, that the period has arrived when the colouring might be dispensed with, and the singers might appear to greater advantage as Saxon minstrels, without any colour at all. The programme on the occasion referred to included several new songs, of which the palm must be given to "Tis but a little faded flower," composed by J. B. Thomas, and sung with charming effect by Little Willie. Another song by the same composer, "The dew is on the flowers," was admirably rendered by Mr. E. Bruce; while a new ballad, "Robin, say you'll not forget me," received full justice at the hands of Mr. Vernon Reed. As usual, the comic element was not lost sight of in the entertainment, the new ditty, "Glycerina," written by Nelson Leo the younger and sung by Mr. Walter Howard, eliciting much laughter. But the crowning triumph was reserved for Mr. G. W. Moore, in a new comic song, entitled "Before the baby wakes," the leading points of which, especially certain allusions to the Claimant and the approaching Royal marriage, were received with the most unmistakable signs of approbation by the audience. A variety of entertainments followed, amongst which "The Intercommunicable Chorus," a burlesque, written by H. S. Leigh, upon the "Chœur des Incroyables," is deserving of especial commendation.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

This institution puts forth many seasonable novelties; amongst them a new *pièce de résistance*, entitled "Raleigh's

Queer Dream," written by Dr. Croft, and read by Mr. Oscar Hartwell. The vocal portion of the performance is ably supported by Messrs. Fuller and Marsden and Misses Kate Brooks, Lillie Burkett, and Westbrook. It is accompanied with appropriate and carefully-executed scenery. Here we are shown the manner in which Queen Elizabeth breakfasted and Raleigh pursued his Oxford studies. The latter, dissatisfied with his treatment at Court, goes, by desire of the Queen, on a voyage with Admiral Drake, and the spectator is introduced to the incidents of the Spanish Armada and the fate of Drake; followed by a warning to smokers, in the Cavern by the Spirit of Gold, to which it will be well for them to attend. The jealousy of the Royal Elizabeth is awakened by a maiden named Cicely, to whom Raleigh is attached, and incurs in consequence her threats. Mr. J. L. King, the lecturer, gives a description of the passage "to Brighton and back for a Shilling," and, by means of a number of photographs, explained the Brighton Aquarium. Mr. W. H. Robinson delivers a lecture on the Ashantees, and Mr. Percy Vere assists at an entertainment called The Christmas Party. The lecture by Professor Gardner on "The New Silber Light and Lighting," is very interesting, illustrated as it is by a lamp reflecting the light of what is equal to that of a thousand candles. On the whole, the Polytechnic has lost none of its old attractions and has added many new ones.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

A novel experiment has been made in connection with this colossal edifice by Mr. John Reeves, who has found in its capacious area the means of representing a Christmas Fair—a fair, such as fairs were in the olden time, when the fine old English gentleman was a power in the State. The fair here established includes a bazaar, a collection of wild beasts, and the shows that once were so common in the festival assemblies of the people,—giants, dwarfs, prodigies of all kinds, huge horses, and performing fishes. An event, too, has added popularity to the exhibition—the lioness on Christmas Day gave birth to two cubs, and on Friday great numbers were attracted to the place. There is also a steam-circus, round which all may ride on a wooden horse. Altogether, the scene is one of great excitement, somewhat trying to the nerves of timid sightseers. The sounds that meet the ear are most discordant, the sights that address the eye are truly bewildering. The vast arrangements for the complete fulfilment of the design are not yet carried out; it is hoped that these will be speedily supplied.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

One of the most valuable works appropriate as gift-books at this—or, indeed, at any other—season is the new edition of the whole of Beethoven's solo sonatas for the pianoforte, just brought out by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. Notwithstanding the many editions of these works already in existence, there is ample room, and there should be a large demand, for this, which has its distinctive merits and specialties. The size is but little below that of the full music form; the engraving and printing are remarkable for beauty and clearness; and the whole of the extensive series of pieces named are brought within the compass of a single volume, which is important enough in appearance to take the best place on the library shelf, while yet not being cumbersome on the pianoforte-desk. In addition to the thirty-two well-known sonatas, the six additional pieces—belonging to Beethoven's youthful period—are included. The task of editing has been admirably executed by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, who has contributed some excellent prefatory remarks on various doubtful passages in former editions, and has, moreover, supplied plentiful indications of fingering throughout the work. The task of correcting the proofs has been performed with an amount of care that is seldom exercised.

Very acceptable gift-books, also, are the volumes of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s "Octavo Editions of Operas," which now comprise a large selection of the classical and popular works that are most frequently performed by our two great Italian opera establishments. The most recent issue of this series is Verdi's "La Traviata," the musical portion of which has been carefully edited by Mr. Berthold Tours, the original Italian text being associated with an English version prepared by the practised hand of Madame Natalia Macfarren.

Similar in size, form, cheapness, and good qualities of print and paper are the volumes of Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s "Royal Edition of Operas." This collection now comprises between thirty and forty operas, including some of the principal works of Auber, Beethoven, Bellini, Donizetti, Flotow, Gounod, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Rossini, Verdi, Wagner, Weber, &c. These are given with English and Italian texts, and are prefaced by a summary of the plot. Each of the editions of operas referred to has its distinctive characteristics and merits.

Admirably suited for presents to vocalists of appreciative taste are two handsome volumes recently published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., one containing the whole of the large collection of Mendelssohn's songs, the other being the first portion (forty-one pieces) of those by Robert Schumann, which latter are now beginning to be recognised as placing him on a level in this respect with the greatest song-composers. The volume first named includes several songs that were only published within recent years, one of them ("Der du die Menchen") having originally been destined as one of the numbers in the oratorio of "St. Paul." Both collections are edited, with prefaces, by Madame Macfarren, who has supplied a careful English adaptation of the original German words.

The newly-established firm of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. is adding some valuable works to its publishing catalogue. Robert Schumann's "Requiem für Mignon," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, has just been issued, neatly printed, in portable large octavo form, at a price (two shillings) which renders it available for extensive use by choral societies. Similar in form and price are the editions of Ferdinand Hiller's cantatas, "Spring-time," for chorus and orchestra, and "Lur-line," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. Each of these works is given with the original German text, and an English translation by Madame Macfarren, the orchestral score being represented by a well-arranged pianoforte accompaniment.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have also issued some miscellaneous vocal music. "Myrrha," a serenata, by Berthold Tours, and "The Maiden's Rose," by J. L. Hutton, will be found pleasing in effect and not difficult in execution. Some excellent pianoforte music, too, has just been published by the same firm, among which may be particularly distinguished the admirable series of five pieces constituting the "Suite" (in E minor), op. 72, of Joachim Raff. Among the multitude of works by this composer the suite referred to is one of the best. Each division—preludio, toccata, minuetto, romanza, and fuga—is marked by beauty, power, or science; and the whole will be found valuable and interesting in practice. They have always produced a marked effect in public performance by Dr. Hans von Bülow, who has revised this edition; as likewise that of Gotthard's "Gavotte," also published by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.

Some vocal pieces recently issued by Messrs. Metzler and Co. will be found to contain both interest and variety. "Day is dying" (words from George Eliot's "Spanish Gipsy") is a pleasing song by Miss Virginia Gabriel. A ballad, "Not long ago," bears another well-known name, that of Ciro Pinsuti, who here again proves that he knows how to write for the voice with simplicity yet with effect. Other agreeable songs, issued by the same publishers, are—"The Brooklet," a setting of Longfellow's lines, by A. O. Smith, who has also put forth a song of a more pensive cast, "Away from thee," words by G. T. Metzler; "Golden Youth," a song in saltarelle style, by J. Cohen; and Offenbach's lively barcarolle, "Star upon Star," from "The Bridge of Sighs." Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew's "Slow Movements for the Organ or Harmonium" are a series of original pieces that will be found useful and interesting by students of those instruments.

In the light, drawing-room style of music, Metzler and Co.'s "Opera Bouffe Series" will be acceptable to many. For one shilling we have here, in each number, the libretto and music, with stage directions, of a complete operetta, easy of representation wherever there are a pianoforte and two or three vocalists. The "Popular Musical Library" is another shilling serial issued by the same publishers. The nine numbers of this work contain a varied collection of songs, secular and sacred, and dance pieces suitable for all times and seasons.

NEW BOOKS.

In a few pages of noticeably well-written description, savouring of freshness and originality and provocative of interest and expectation, the reader is made acquainted with the prominent characters of *Hester Morley's Promise*, by Hesba Stretton (Henry S. King and Co.). The main incident, unfortunately, is not characterised by originality; on the contrary, it has been a little overworked of late years, and lady-writers have incurred at least their full share of responsibility for having rendered it hackneyed. That incident is, of course, adultery; and, as it occurs early in the first volume, it would have been easy and advantageous, so far as maintenance of the reader's attention is concerned, to complete the story in fewer than three volumes. But three is a mystic number; and though the tale is undoubtedly spun out, the spinner performs the operation with a cunning hand and in a sufficiently attractive manner, introducing some scenes indicative of pictorial skill, some of dramatic power, some of womanly insight and experience, some of a quietly satirical spirit. As for the heroine, who is charmingly conceived and delineated, she is angelic enough for adoration, and human enough for love and marriage; and as to the idea which is at the bottom of the romance, and which is developed so as not only to afford a vivid and startling picture of human life, but also to point a moral and teach a lesson, it is probable that opinions will differ; some will be more struck with its bright side and others with its dark; to the former it will appear full of grace, tenderness, and Christian-like doctrine; and to the latter scarcely less loathsome than the conception on which the myth of *Cedipus* was founded and scarcely less mischievous in tendency than the theory of "affinities." It is a pity to think that a story which has a decided line of beauty may suffer in general estimation from the fact that an ugly incident has been injudiciously handled.

Truth is notoriously stranger than fiction, as is abundantly evident from *Lottie Darling*, by John Cordy Jeaffreson (Hurst and Blackett), a story which, so far as its chief marvels are concerned, is founded on "true domestic history;" fiction has merely expanded truth in order to make it fill the three volumes; and very agreeably for the reader is the expansion accomplished. The first volume is exceedingly bright and pleasant, with just sufficient twaddle to give the dialogue an air of lifelike reality; and from the first page to the last, from Lottie Darling's renunciation of school to her splendid victory over a bevy of fair toxophilites, all is sunshine, lighting up the unwonted, and of course delusive, spectacle of true love running on smoothly. Early in the second volume, just as days of happiness are about to culminate in nuptial bliss, the clouds gather, the storm bursts, and the crash comes in the rather trite form of bankruptcy, forgery, pecuniary ruin, flight of the guilty, apoplectic seizure and death of the suspected but innocent, and so on. The impending marriage, it is scarcely necessary to state, is adjourned *sine die*; and the second volume ends with an incident preparatory of what there is marvellous in the story. The marvels, which, as they are founded upon truth, are, consequently, utterly incredible, make the third volume uncommonly interesting; and that volume concludes with what may be called a resurrection of the dead, with a restoration of lost character, and with the union of two long and, as there was reason to fear, for ever separated hearts and hands, one of those hearts and one of those hands belonging to the lovely and lovable Lottie Darling. It is probable that some readers will put the hero very low down, if at all, in the scale of high-minded men; will be shocked at the flippant heartlessness of the bargainer struck between the hero and the dying Bohemian, and of the tone in which the scenes appertaining thereto are described, and will be anything but satisfied with the manner in which the prophecy of Lottie Darling's mother is fulfilled; but all readers must admit that the story, which is a straightforward narrative, without any plot of the enigmatical and apocalyptic sort, is written with no small power and with great buoyancy. The portions which are connected with the assumption of an impenetrable personal disguise will, no doubt, have a special charm for those who have already committed, or purpose at some future time to commit, offences against the laws of their country. It is possible, however, that an outlay of four thousand francs may be more than they can afford; and our author's transformation-scene cannot be done for less.

A very pretty introductory scene prepossesses one in favour of the story contained in the volume entitled *Margaret and Elizabeth*, by Katherine Saunders (Henry S. King and Co.). A fishing village always suggests something fresh, and briny, and healthful; and when it is a beautiful morning, and the early sun looks down upon a poor but well-favoured, virtuous, and pious young woman starting her two little trots of rosy children for a run upon the sands whilst she is preparing their simple breakfast, a very pleasant, cheerful, and wholesome picture is presented to the reader's mental vision. But the two children come upon a thing that does not harmonise with the rest of the charming sea-piece; and there is something half pathetic and half ludicrous in the description of how they are found by their mother trying to bury, beneath the sand they scoop up with oyster-shells, a corpse—apparently. For it is not really a corpse; nor throughout the story is anybody really dead who is supposed to be dead. Three individuals undergo a sort of resurrection; an unhappy bride is rescued from the jaws of death; a victim of a husband's vengeance turns out to have been only seriously injured, but not killed; and a husband who has long been mourned as drowned returns home, after a long and unsatisfactory absence, in a robust state of health. The tale is well and powerfully told in parts; though the incidents, being for the most part related at second hand, are thereby weakened in interest.

In *Gabriel Denver* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a young author, who is also a painter, has set the most powerful incidents of human passion in a framework of luxuriant description, principally derived from the sinister grandeur of conflagration and famine and the majestic loneliness of southern oceans. The general effect is exceedingly impressive, though sometimes oppressive, as well from the unflagging intensity of the feeling and the elaboration of descriptions on a large scale, carefully finished to the minutest detail. More thought and work have rarely been put into a one-volume novel, while the author's youth must be held to excuse the absence of psychological analysis and his reliance upon incident and description.

Rightly ascribed to the billows seems Miss Helen Zimmern's *Told by the Waves* (Virtue and Co.), with its silvery music and delicate spray-like fancies respecting the mermaid inhabitants of the deep. The minor tales appended are in the same poetical vein, and evince much ability in the personification of inanimate nature, more particularly the vegetable world. The characters of the Palm and the Aloe are especially well conveyed. The prettiest story in the book, perhaps, is that of the four-leaved shamrock, which endows the little maiden into whose shoe it has accidentally found its way with the power of witnessing the revels of the fairies.

THE FRENCH COMMISSION OF THIRTY.

The weekly letters of our Paris correspondent on the political aspects of France contain frequent references to the pending deliberations of these gentlemen, who are appointed by the National Assembly at Versailles to examine the existing constitutional laws of France, under the modifications introduced by the Empire and by the Republic, with a view to consider what should be retained during the period of Marshal M'Mahon's Presidential government. The following is a list of the thirty:—Messrs. Batbie, Dufaure, Laboulaye, Daru, De Kerdel, Chesnelong, Talhouet, Vacheron, D'Haussonville, Delsol, Combar, Merveilleux Devignaux, Vingtain, Tarteron, De Sézanne, Tallon, Waddington, Lacombe, Pradier, De Cumont, De Meaux, Lucien Brun, Tailhaud, Paris, De Sugny, D'Andelarre, Lefebvre, Portalis, Lambert de St. Croix, and Keller. They appear, seated around the table, in our illustration. Two of the most influential, Comte Napoléon Daru and M. de Chesnelong, are standing in the middle foreground, conversing with M. Lucien Brun, who rises from his chair and turns to speak with them. On the opposite side of the table the President, M. Batbie, stands in the attitude of a speaker; his little hand-bell lies before him, ready to sound the signal of attention to the order of debate. M. de Kerdel, one of the vice-presidents, sits at his right hand; the other, M. de Talhouet, sits at his left. The three secretaries, De Sézanne, Tarteron, and Tallon, are next the vice-presidents on that side. Standing behind a corner of the table, and shown to the left-hand of the Engraving, are two distinguished members of the Commission, M. Dufaure, the eminent lawyer, who was lately Minister of Justice, and M. Laboulaye, a good writer upon subjects of moral and social reform. M. D'Haussonville is also an historian of good repute; he sits at the other end of the table. The walls of this room in the Palace of Versailles are adorned with paintings, one large picture representing a scene at the Restoration of Charles X., others showing Bonaparte's victories in the south of Europe and in Egypt, with an equestrian portrait of Louis Philippe in military uniform. All the members of the Commission are inclined to a revival of the monarchy with constitutional guarantees.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Thomas Dugdale, in his reply for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to the Board of Trade circular, states that his board do not complain of her Majesty's Government for calling attention to these important matters, and will continue to avail themselves of every improvement which they believe will promote the increased safety and comfort of the travelling public. Locking-signals are being introduced as rapidly as the few firms who undertake such work can execute orders. Much of the blame of unpunctuality Mr. Dugdale lays upon the erratic fondness of the working man for a holiday, which sometimes swamps a train with hundreds of extra passengers. For any inefficiency which may exist in the staff of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway the working man is also held responsible, as he is now difficult to secure in adequate numbers, even at increased wages and with reduced hours of labour. He expresses a hope that her Majesty's Government will not fail to remember the great boon that railways have conferred upon the public, and take into their serious consideration the claim of the companies to be relieved from the burdens which operate oppressively upon their enterprise.

The great English railway companies having nearly all replied to Mr. Chichester Fortescue's circular, the directors of the Scotch railways are having their say. The chairman of the North British line has recorded the views of his company on the several points raised. It is contended that both plant and permanent way are now in a condition very superior to what they ever have been, and that the directors spare neither pains nor expense in procuring the best material for the manufacture of the axles used in the company's rolling stock. Of the several inventions for the secure fastening of tires to wheels there appear to be three which have met with general approval, and all of these the company have adopted. Other points are then dealt with, such as the improved coupling of vehicles in trains, signal arrangements, the increased use of the block telegraph, siding accommodation, continuous brakes, and the unpunctuality of trains. As to accidents, it is shown that the North British line is 836 miles long, and that there were two collisions officially recorded in 1872. The Board of Trade is also reminded that from a return of the amounts of compensation for personal injuries paid by the company during the five years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive it appears that the average amount paid per annum under this head was £6543. The number of passengers carried during that period was upwards of 46,000,000, exclusive of season-ticket holders, who are daily travellers, and of whom there were 38,000. During the past seven years the average dividend upon the ordinary stock of the company has been 5s. 8½d. per cent per annum, and for some years many of the preference stockholders even were without a dividend. Notwithstanding this, a sum of not less than £445,000 has during that period been expended in the construction of sidings, signals, extensions of stations, block telegraph, and other works designed to promote the convenience of the public and to facilitate the safe and expeditious working of the traffic. The block telegraph, though costly to lay down, work, and maintain, is either in operation or in course of construction over the North British Railway for 253 miles of its length.

The British Museum will be closed to Thursday next, the 8th inst.

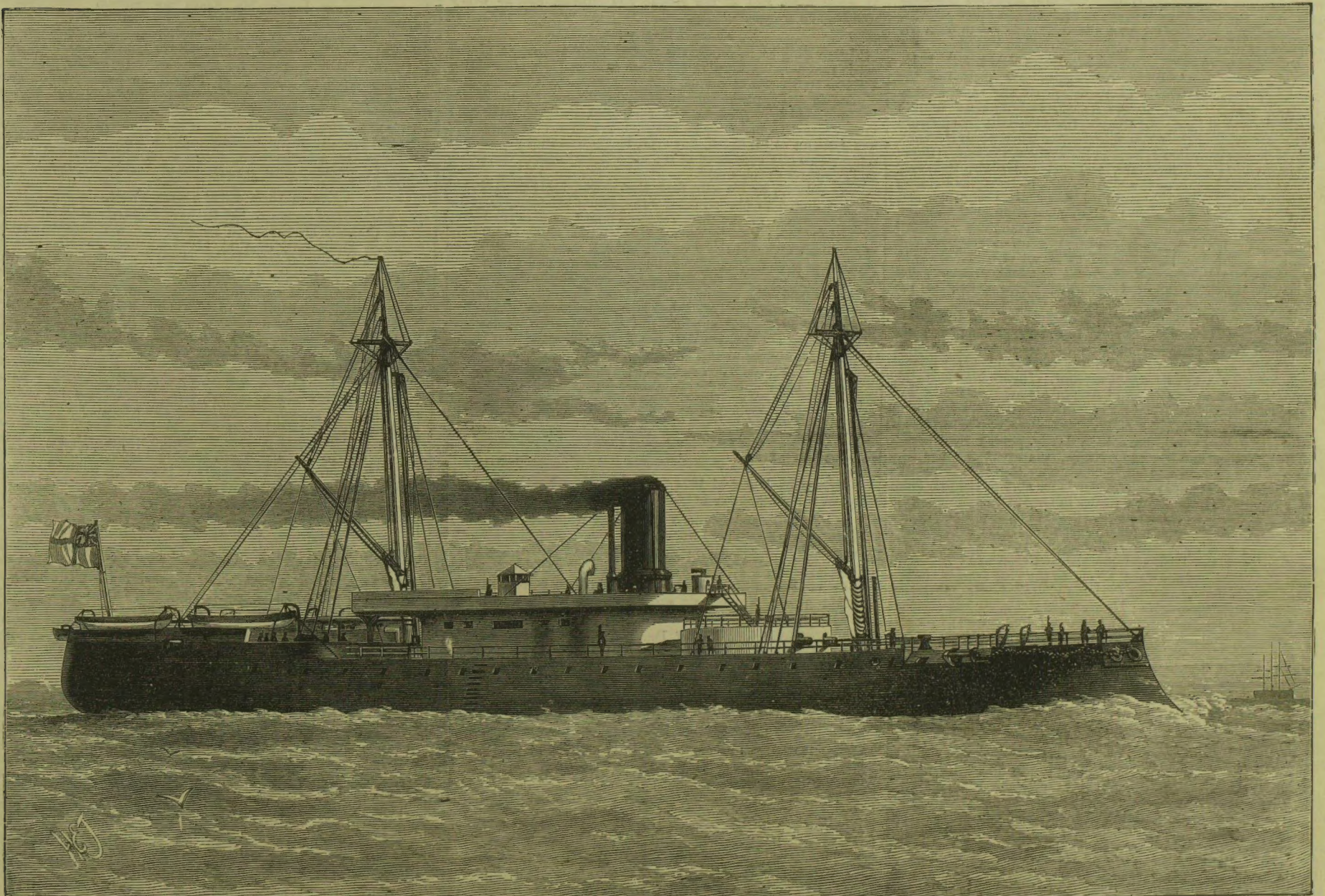
Lord Robert Montagu has written to Mr. Butt specifying his reasons for not supporting the Home-Rule movement, and declining to sign the requisition for the recent conference.



MEETING OF THE FRENCH COMMISSION OF THIRTY AT VERSAILLES.



A CHRISTMAS-TREE AT THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.



H.M. IRON-CLAD RAM RUPERT.

H.M.S. RUPERT.

This ironclad ram and turret-ship, which is a twin-screw steamer, was launched at Chatham Dockyard in March of last year, when we gave an illustration of the scene as she floated off. She has since been fitted at Portsmouth Dockyard, and has, during the past month, made her trials of speed with fair success, doing twelve knots an hour. The Rupert was designed by the Department of the Controller of the Navy, Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson being then Controller, and Mr. E. J. Reed Chief Constructor. She has the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 250 ft.; breadth, extreme, 53 ft.; depth of hold, 19 ft. 10 in.; draught of water, forward, 21 ft. 6 in., aft, 23 ft. 6 in.; displacement, tons, 5358. The armour on the side is 11 in. thick in the wake of the water line, backed with 12 in. of teak and 1½ in. of iron as an inner skin. The armour-plating extends to 5 ft. below the load water line, the lower strake of armour being 3 ft. wide and 9 in. thick. The breastwork which protects the lower parts of the turret and funnel, and the hatchways to engines and boilers, is about 96 ft. long, and 39 ft. 6 in. broad, and extends 7 ft. above the lower deck. It is made up of twelve armour-plates, on a backing of teak 12 in. thick and an iron skin 1½ in. thick, with 10-in. angle-iron frames. From the lower deck, where the upper edge of the side armour terminates, the side of the ship is completed to the upper deck by means of thin skin plating, so that on the lower deck there is a space between the breastwork and the sides of the ship, which is made available for berthing part of the crew. Twelve feet above the top of the breastwork is the flying deck, a light structure 116 ft. in length, on which the boats are stowed, and from which the ship can be steered. The turret, which is placed just abaft the foremast, is 22 ft. 4 in. internal diameter, and is made up of two thicknesses of armour and two of teak backing. The aggregate thickness of armour plates is 14 in. in front and 12 in. in the rear. The whole is backed with 1½ in. of iron and 10½ in. angle-iron frames. The lower-deck beams are covered with 3 in. protective deck-plating. The total weight of armour, including the protecting deck-plating, worked into the ship, is over 1600 tons. Her armament consists of two 10-inch 18-ton muzzle-loading rifled guns placed in the turret, and two 64-pounder 64 cwt. guns at the after part of the upper deck. The 64-pounders may be fought either on the broadside or right astern. The total weight of one broadside is 684 lb. The ship is very lightly rigged on two masts, the rig being fore and aft, and the total area of sails is 8600 square feet. The engines, of 4200 estimated indicated horse-power, by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, are of the ordinary horizontal type, fitted with surface condensers, and working at 30 lb. pressure.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and five codicils of the Right Hon. Charles Philip Earl of Hardwicke, of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, and of Sydney Lodge, Hamble, Southampton, who died on Sept. 17, were proved on the 21st ult. by Susan, Dowager Countess of Hardwicke, the relict, the Hon. Adolphus Frederick Octavius Liddell, the Hon. John Manners Yorke (the son), and George Henry Wickes, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator's widow gets a jointure of £2200 per annum, and amongst the other provisions made for her may be mentioned the gift of a policy in the Hand in Hand Office for £5000, a town residence with the furniture absolutely, and the Hamble Cliff estate for life: after her death this estate is devised to the Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke. Testator's eldest son, the present Earl, takes the settled estates, and there are some annuities and legacies to servants of the family; the residue of his real and personal property he leaves upon trust for his younger children. The several articles (including gold snuff-boxes and a statuette) presented to deceased by her Majesty the Queen, the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, the late King William of Prussia, and other persons, are specifically bequeathed, and the diamonds taken from the snuff-boxes are made heir-looms.

The will and two codicils of the late James Heald, J.P., D.L., of Parr's Wood, Didsbury, Lancashire, was proved at her Majesty's Principal Court of Registry, on the 15th ult., by William Norris Heald, James Wood, and Thomas Walton Stead, the executors named therein, the personalty being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves the whole of his freehold, leasehold, and copyhold estates to his nephew, the said William Norris Heald; also furniture, pictures, and plate, including that presented to him by the Manchester and Liverpool Banking Company and the Manchester Fire Assurance Company; also the valuable Bible presented to him by the electors of Oldham. To his sister, Margaret Heald, he leaves an annuity of £1000 per annum. He bequeaths numerous legacies to relatives and servants, and leaves the following sums, all of which are to be paid free of duty:—To the Wesleyan Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Theological Institution, £5000 each; to the Wesleyan Education Fund, Wesleyan Chapel Fund, British and Foreign Bible Society, and Manchester Royal Infirmary, £1000 each; to the Stockport Infirmary, £500; and the Stockport Ragged Schools and the Stockport Town Mission, £100 each, &c. One moiety of the residue of his personal estate he bequeaths to his said nephew, William Norris Heald, and the other moiety equally between his nephews James and Peter Frederick Wood, and his great-nephew, Alfred Heald.

The will and codicil of Mrs. Harriet Semper, of No. 14, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, have been lately proved by Thomas William Allies and Anthony Norris, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £16,000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 upon trust to pay the dividends for ever to the Sts. John and Elizabeth Hospital for Females in Great Ormond-street, to be applied for the benefit of two patients to be nominated by her trustees; to the Roman Catholic Female Poor School, Orphanage, and House of Mercy, Blandford-square, £1000; to the Female Orphanage of the Hon. and Rev. Gilbert Chetwynd Talbot, in Alpha-road, St. John's-wood, £200; to the poor schools belonging to the following Roman Catholic churches—viz., at Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Upper Ogle-street, Fitzroy-square; Saffron-hill; Stratford, Essex; Commercial-road East; Spanish-place; St. Bridget, Leopard's-court, Gray's-inn-lane; Mary-lebone; St. Aloysius, Somers Town; at Union-street, Barnet; the Cathedral, Southwark; at Broadway, Worcestershire; and the Bavarian Roman Catholic Church, thirteen in all, £100 each;—to the Boys' Roman Catholic Poor School, Richmond-street, St. John's-wood; the St. Mary's Orphanage School at North Hyde, near Southall; the Female Orphan School at the Convent, Norwood; to the Institution at Nazareth House, Hammersmith; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Porto Bello-road, Notting-hill; the chairman of the Catholic Poor School committee, to promote the charitable objects of the said committee; the Providence-row Night Refuge; the Aged Poor Society, Bloomsbury; the Roman Catholic London Secular Clergy Common Fund, the Secular Clergy New Fund, the Associated Catholic Charities, the Benevolent Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Poor, St. Mary's Orphanage at Greenwich, the Poor School belonging to the Institution of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent of Paul, the

Female Poor School belonging to St. Joseph's Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, in Cadogan-place, and the St. Patrick's Schools and Asylum for Female Orphans, Tottenham-court-road, £100 each;—to be applied in decoration of Our Lady's Chapel, Grove-road, £100; and the sum of £50 and the proceeds of the sale of her large old-fashioned purple enamelled watch surrounded with pearls testatrix directs to be distributed among poor Roman Catholic persons in the district of St. John's-wood: all these are to be free of duty. There are numerous other legacies. The remainder of her personal estate is to be invested, and the dividends applied every year for ever in or towards the maintenance, support, and education of students intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood, in such manner as Archbishop Manning or his successors shall appoint.

The will of George Robbins, of No. 21, Montagu-square, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Maria Catherine Robbins (the relict), the sole executrix, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. At the death of his wife testator bequeaths to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £1000, and to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, £500, both free of duty. Subject to some other legacies, testator gives the remainder of his property, of whatever description, to his wife absolutely.

In our report of the will of the late George Crawshay, on the 20th ult., we inadvertently omitted the name of his son, Mr. Walter Crawshay, from the number of the residuary legatees; he takes an equal share, with his brothers, George, Edmund, Sydney, and Herbert, of the residue of testator's real and personal property.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

WILL OF PINEDO, THE PORTUGUESE JEW.

This remarkable Israelite, well known in Amsterdam for his enormous wealth and liberal donations, died about the middle of the last century. His will, testifying to a noble and generous nature, and disposing of the very large fortune he had made, in the most magnanimous and tolerant spirit, is to be found (in Schutt's "Memorabilia Judaica," lib. iv. cap. 18) as follows:—

"I bequeath to the city of Amsterdam the sum of five tons of gold."

"I lend to the said city for ten years, and without interest, the sum of a million and a half of florins."

"I give to the Christian church at Amsterdam and at the Hague the sum of 10,000 florins each, and to the church at the southern part of Amsterdam 20,000 florins."

"I give to each Christian orphanage in the two towns the sum of 10,000 crowns."

"I give to the poor of Amsterdam forty shiploads of peat."

"I give to the orphan who shall first quit the orphanage 1000 florins, and to the one who shall follow, 600 florins."

"I give to the synagogue at Amsterdam two and a half 'tons' of gold."

"I give to the Portuguese orphanage 30,000 crowns."

"I lend to the Government at 3 per cent interest, ten 'tons' of gold on condition that the interest shall be paid to the Jews domiciled at Jerusalem: the capital to belong to the Government in perpetuity."

"I give to the German synagogue 5000 florins."

"I give to my nephew Ovis thirty-one 'tons' of gold, with all my houses and appurtenances."

"I give to my widow ten 'tons' of gold."

"I give to my other relations in equal portions 10,000 crowns."

"I give to each of my neighbours who shall assist at my funeral 100 ducats."

"I give to every unmarried person of either sex who shall be present at my burial 100 florins, and to every Christian priest at Amsterdam and at the Hague 100 crowns, and to every sacristan 50 crowns."

AN ORIENTAL WILL.

Interesting to record is the last will and testament of the celebrated Saladin, born in 1136 and died in 1193, after filling the two continents of Europe and Asia with his fame.

Sultan of Egypt, he conquered Syria, Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, and took possession of Jerusalem in 1187. His conquests suffice to enable us to judge of the extent of his power and wealth; at his death, however, he showed that no one was more intimately convinced of the utter hollowness of the riches and greatness of the world.

He ordered, by his will, first, that considerable sums should be distributed to Mussulmans, Jews, and Christians, in order that the priests of the three religions might implore the mercy of God for him; next he commanded that the shirt or tunic he should be wearing at the time of his death should be carried on the end of a spear throughout the whole camp, and at the head of his army, and that the soldier who bore it should pause at intervals and say aloud, "Behold all that remains of the Emperor Saladin! Of all the States he had conquered; of all the provinces he had subdued; of the boundless treasures he had amassed; of the countless wealth he possessed; he retained, in dying, nothing but this shroud!"

Nature proclaims ambition most absurd in man
By pointing to his origin and end!
Milk and a swathe at first, his whole demand;
His whole domain, at last, a turf or stone,
To whom, between, a world had seemed too small.

* The "ton of gold" is valued at 100,000 florins (£10,000).

By the Bank Act of 1871 Thursday (New-Year's Day) was kept as a Bank holiday in Scotland.

Major Tullock's visit to Twickenham respecting the sewage difficulty has terminated in the local board adopting a scheme prepared by its own surveyor, and estimated to cost £25,000.

The new park presented to the town of Eastbourne by the Duke of Devonshire is fast approaching completion. The cricket-ground, which is six acres in extent, is being prepared for next season's matches.

The village properties of Duntocher and Fairley, with gas-works, feu duties, and public works, extending over an area of 42 acres, with an annual rental of about £1500, which were offered for sale at Glasgow at an upset price of £34,000, have been bought by Mr. Robert Black, of Glenarbuck, Bowling.

A gold medal and a diploma of the first order of merit, handed by the King of the Belgians to William Wood, master of a Hastings fishing-boat, for saving life at sea, was handed to him last week, by Mrs. Brassey, in the Pier Pavilion, in the presence of a numerous assembly.

The council of the Statistical Society has given effect to the views of the president, Dr. Guy, F.R.S., regarding John Howard, and his claim to be considered at least as much a statist as a philanthropist, by establishing a Howard medal. This medal is to be given every year to the author of the best essay on some subject in social statistics, giving a preference to those in which Howard himself was most interested.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY KING.

The Right Hon. Hester, Lady King, died on the 17th ult., the very day on which she completed her eighty-ninth year, having been born Dec. 17, 1784. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, by his wife, Hester, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister to George, first Marquis of Buckingham, and was thus sister to Hugh, second Earl Fortescue, K.G., father of the present Earl. She was married nearly seventy years ago—viz., on May 6, 1804—to Peter, seventh Lord King, by whom she had, with three daughters, two sons—viz., William, who succeeded as eighth Baron King in 1833, and is now Earl of Lovelace (being so created June 30, 1838), and the Hon. Peter John Locke King, M.P. for East Surrey. Lady King was left a widow June 4, 1833. Two years afterwards her eldest son, then Lord King, married the Hon. Augusta Ada Byron, only child of Lord Byron, the poet.

SIR WILLIAM R. CODRINGTON, BART.

Sir William Raimond Codrington, fourth Baronet, of Dodington, in the county of Gloucester, died on the 17th ult., at his residence, the Château de la Boulaye, Montfort, Brittany. He was born Jan. 25, 1806, the only son of Sir William Codrington, third Baronet, who was disinherited by his father in favour of his cousin-german, Christopher Codrington, Esq. The Baronet just deceased succeeded to the unendowed title in September, 1816; and married, May 20, 1828, Mary Ann, daughter of J. Lefer de Bonaban, previously to the French Revolution Lord of Bonaban, near St. Malo, by whom he leaves, besides three daughters (the eldest married to Count Alexandre de la Moussaye), two sons, of whom the elder is now Sir William Codrington, fifth Baronet, born March 12, 1829, and married to Mary, daughter of Robert Roskell, Esq., of Park House, Fulham. The Codringtons, originally of Codrington, Gloucestershire, held for many years the first position in the island of Barbadoes. Sir William Codrington of Dodington, created a Baronet 1721, was nephew of Christopher Codrington, Captain-General of the Leeward Isles.

SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, BART.

Sir James Colquhoun, of Colquhoun and Luss, in the county of Dumfries, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of that shire, and its M.P. from 1837 to 1841, was accidentally drowned in Loch Lomond, on the 18th ult. He was born in 1804, the eldest son of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., M.P., by Janet, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

The great and ancient house he represented has held from a remote period a large proportion of the territory of Dumfriesshire by charter from the Crown, as well as the hereditary office of Coroner of the county; and its history, written by Mr. Fraser, under the title of "The Chiefs of Colquhoun," was printed for private circulation, not long since, by the Baronet whose lamentable death we record. Sir James succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Feb. 3, 1836. He married, June 14, 1843, Jane, second daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog, and by her (who died May 3, 1844) he leaves an only child, now Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Colquhoun and Luss, born March 30, 1844. In politics the deceased Baronet was a staunch Liberal. A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred, in 1625, on Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, a devoted Loyalist; but long after, in 1786, some disputes having arisen as to the limitations of the patent, a baronetcy of Great Britain was granted to Sir James Colquhoun, great-grandfather of the late Baronet.

THE LORD CHIEF BARON PIGOT.

The Right Honourable David Richard Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and a Commissioner of National Education, died at his residence, Merriem-square, Dublin, on the 22nd ult. He was born in 1797, at Kilworth, in the county of Cork, the son of a physician of that place. Called to the Bar in 1826, he obtained a silk gown in 1835; was made Solicitor-General in 1839; and was promoted to be Attorney-General, and created a Privy Councillor, in 1840. From 1839 to 1846 he sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Clonmel, and in the latter year succeeded Mr. Maziere Brady as Lord Chief Baron. A most learned and able lawyer, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, and a friend beloved in the circle in which he moved, Chief Baron Pigot will be long and deeply deplored. Conscientious to a fault, his judgments were marked by painstaking care, profound knowledge of the law, and keen sagacity. He was left a widower a short time since. One of his sons, David Richard Pigot, M.A., is an Irish barrister; and one of his daughters is married to Dr. Lyons, of Dublin.

SIR R. A. GLASS.

Sir Richard Atwood Glass, Chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, died on the 22nd ult., at Moorlands, Bitterne, Southampton. He was born at Bradford, Wilts, in 1820, the son of Mr. Francis Glass, of that town, by his wife, Mary Canning, of Marlborough, and received his education at King's College, London. Largely engaged in wire-rope making, he supplied half the first Atlantic cable, and the whole of that employed in the cable of 1866, and was knighted for his services in connection with that great international undertaking. From 1868 to 1869 he sat in Parliament for Bewdley. Sir Richard married, in 1854, Anne, daughter of Thomas Tanner, Esq.

SIR JOSEPH COWEN.

Sir Joseph Cowen, M.P. for and Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, died at Stella Hall, his residence, near Blaydon, on the 19th ult. He was born in 1800, the eldest son of Mr. John Cowen, of Winton, Durham, and raised himself by a career of integrity and enterprise to position and fortune. At the time of his death he was a considerable coalowner, and head of one of the largest fire-brick and gas-retort works in the kingdom. He was, besides, Chairman of the River Tyne Improvement Commission, and for his gratuitous services in that office had received the honour of knighthood in 1872. He represented Newcastle from the year 1865, in the Radical interest.

GENERAL SIR A. ROBERTS.

General Sir Abraham Roberts, K.C.B., died on Sunday, at Clifton, at the age of ninety years. The deceased General, who entered the Army in 1800, served in the Indian campaigns of that and the succeeding two years; in the Nepal war of 1814; commanded a brigade throughout the campaigns of 1838 and 1839 in Afghanistan, and was present at the storming and capture of Ghuznee.

GENERAL PIPER.

General Robert Sloper Piper, an old Peninsular officer, died at Brighton, on the 26th ult., in his eighty-fourth year. The deceased had served six campaigns in the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, from March, 1810, to January, 1816. From 1810 to 1812 he was employed in the lines of Lisbon and Almeida, and from January, 1812, to the conclusion of hostilities in 1815, held the command of a division of a pontoon train. In June, 1816, he proceeded to Ceylon, East Indies, and subsequently served as commanding engineer in the Kandian Provinces during the insurrections of 1817 and 1818. He had received the war medal with three clasps.

MRS. BRADFORD.

Mrs. Bradford, who died, on the 18th ult., at Taney House, Dandrum, near Dublin, at the great age of ninety-eight, was the daughter of Captain Edward Wilmot (of the Osmaston branch of that family in Derbyshire) and Martha Moore, his wife. In her youth she was the dearest friend—it may almost be said the adopted daughter—of Princess Daschkaw, with whom she lived in Russia from the spring of 1803 till the outbreak of the war between England and Russia in 1807. At her suggestion, the Princess wrote her memoirs. To her they were dedicated, and by her they were published in English, in 1840. They attracted considerable attention as the portrait of one of the most original and striking characters at the Court of Catherine II., and as, perhaps, the best existing picture of Russian society at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Miss Wilmot married the Rev. W. Bradford, the editor of the correspondence of Charles V., and for many years Rector of Storrington, in Sussex; and after his death she lived with her daughters in Ireland. Gifted with a memory of far more than ordinary power, with great social talents, and with a disposition singularly bright, winning, and affectionate, she retained them all unclouded and undiminished to the end.

MR. MARK PHILIPS.

Mark Philips, Esq., of Snitterfield and Welcombe, in the county of Warwick, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1851, died, on the 23rd ult., at his seat, near Stratford-on-Avon. He was born Nov. 4, 1800, the eldest son of the late Robert Philips, Esq., of the Park, near Manchester, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Matthew Needham, Esq., of Nottingham, and was grandson of Nathaniel Philips, Esq., of Stanning, Prestwich, Lancashire, whose elder brother, John Philips, Esq., of the Heath House, in the county of Stafford, represented an old Staffordshire family. Following the pursuit of a merchant and manufacturer in Manchester, he gained a foremost place in that important town, and was its first M.P. He continued in the House of Commons until 1847, advocating advanced Liberal opinions. He was never married. His only brother, Robert Needham Philips, Esq., sits as M.P. for Bury.

MR. BROCKHOLES OF CLAUGHTON HALL.

Thomas FitzHerbert Brockholes, Esq., of Claughton Hall, in the county of Lancaster, died, on the 21st ult., in his seventy-fourth year. He was last surviving son of William FitzHerbert, Esq. (second son of Basil FitzHerbert, Esq., of Swinerton Park, in the county of Stafford), who took the surname and arms of Brockholes on succeeding to the extensive estates of that old Catholic family. The late Mr. Brockholes's mother was Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of James Windsor Heneage, Esq., of Cadeby, Lincolnshire. Mr. Brockholes has died unmarried.

At a meeting of the general and local committees of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, held last Saturday at the Townhall, Oxford, a letter was read from the Earl of Jersey accepting the office of president for 1875. The annual show and dinner, which will take place at Witney, were fixed for May 29. An addition of nearly £100 in money and plate was made to the amount previously offered in prizes. Between £300 and £400 will be awarded for stock.

The inaugural ceremony connected with the opening of the Cambridge Working Classes Industrial Exhibition and Fine-Art Collection was held, yesterday week, in the presence of a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen. The building appropriated to the exhibition is the Barnwell Workmen's Hall, situated in a locality at one time noted for its immorality. The articles deposited consist principally of the productions of workmen, pictures, curiosities from Egypt and the Holy Land, carving and woodwork, Chinese and Indian curiosities, needlework textures, and models. The whole has been insured at £2000. Lord George Manners, senior member for the county of Cambridge and president of the exhibition, presided; and the meeting was addressed by his Lordship, the Town Clerk, Dr. Campion (Queen's), Mr. Humphreys (Trinity), and others.

The work of external restoration, which has been going on quietly and leisurely at the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth during the past three years, under the auspices of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is now approaching completion, the lower story of one side of the great western tower, known as Cardinal Morton's Tower, alone awaiting the finishing touch of the restorer's hand. The whole of the brick and stonework of the "Lollards' Tower" has been externally renewed, the flooring has been repaired, and one or two rooms have been subdivided in order to fit it up for its present purpose—namely, as the town residence of the Bishop of Lichfield and of his brother, Canon Selwyn; but the rooms which formerly formed the prison of the "Lollards" and other "heretics" have been allowed to remain in statu quo, on account of the historic interest which attaches to them. The roof and the outer walls of the great hall, in the centre, which now serves as the library, have also been subjected to a similar process; and, proceeding westwards, the Morton Tower, or as it was formerly and is often still called, the "Great Gate," is all but completed. The present gateway, which was built in A.D. 1490, by Cardinal Morton, is massive in size and of great strength, and resembles the entrance of a castle rather than an episcopal palace. Before its doors, every week down to the present hour, a bounty or "dole" of money, bread, and provisions is given to thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth, ten receiving it in turn on different days. We may add that the Archbishop allows the library to be open to students, and, indeed, to all respectable persons, on application, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in the year, vacations excepted. The books and MSS. have undergone a complete repair, by a special grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. To the list of archiepiscopal portraits at Lambeth have been lately added those of Archbishops Sumner and Longley; the latter, by Richmond, is hung in the drawing-room.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. V. D. L., Copenhagen.—We trust our letter, posted three weeks or a month ago, has safely reached you. The sheets spoken of in your last have not yet arrived.
COLONNA.—It shall be stopped, as you request.
H. S. S. F. R.—We have already answered the question twice within the last two or three weeks.
R. D. GRANT, Barbadoes.—You are right in 1542, but have failed in the others.
R. of Sydenham.—Many thanks; but the device is too transparent.
H. T.—An extremely pretty position; but no one of our readers would attempt to solve a suicidal problem eight moves deep. Send us an ordinary mate as well constructed, and not of more than four moves, and we shall readily give it publicity.
Dracon, Munich.—The Vienna Chess Magazine, or, properly speaking, the *Vösterreichische Schachzeitung*, is edited by Messrs. Kolisch and Lehner. You should address to them, "Academie der Wissenschaften, Wien."
S. M. E.—We shall shortly publish some more of the games played at the Vienna Congress.
H. H. H., St. Petersburg.—Your solutions of 1553 and 1554 are correct.
SECRETARY.—We never notice publications which are not sent to us for notice.
VICTOR GORGAS.—Those received are very acceptable, and those promised will be acceptable also.
W. V. G. D.—What is the use of taking up time and space about a thing which is dead and gone?
J. TAYLOR.—Blank chess diagrams can be got from Messrs. Dangerfield, lithographers, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.
P. BARNE, Sunderland.—It was delayed by accident. You will find it in our last Number.
J. O. H. T., Norwich.—It shall be reported on in our next.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1556 has been received from Queen's Knight—Sigma—L. S. D.—F. W. P.—Jerry—R. B. W.—F. N.—G. H. V.—H. Holzhausen—L. C.—Ferret—Vicinia—E. D. Way—Victor Gorgias—L. G. R.—Lewis Wood—T. R. Rapp—Dalkith House—H. Rae—P. F.—G. T. Wild—W. Airey—A. Mosley—Anne B. Payne—Hurt—St. Clair—M. P.—Oliver Crooksey—S. J. H.—T. W. of Canterbury—D. D.—B. R.—Wowley—R. W. Y. C.—A. D. Gilbert—Ringdove—Barrow Hedges—L. L.—Inagh—W. E. Newth—Pip—Box and Cox—F. H. Mena—W. G.—A. Wood—A. A.—Howard—J. Hale of Otley—Winchester—Joseph Janion—W. Groux—James Routh—Hannah—W. V. G. D.—R. T. Leeming—W. N. Junior—Groux—A. Bell, Fulham—H. M.—H. B. S.—C. Longcroft—R. S.—Benbow and Tom—A. B. Tallantire—Grip.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1557 has been received from Peterson—G. W.—East Marden—M. D.—Victor Gorgias—Felix—W. J. W. Newbury—M. P.—T. W. of Canterbury—Manfred and Man Friday—Cosmo and James—T. H. F.—G. H. Vernon—E. H. R.—Wowley—S. T. H. of Faversham—A. Wood—Brutus and Cassius—Queen's Knight—Dublin—Annette and Julia—B. W. P.—Tom of Lincoln—W. G. S.—Box and Cox—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Willy and Sarah—Cleopatra—Annie.

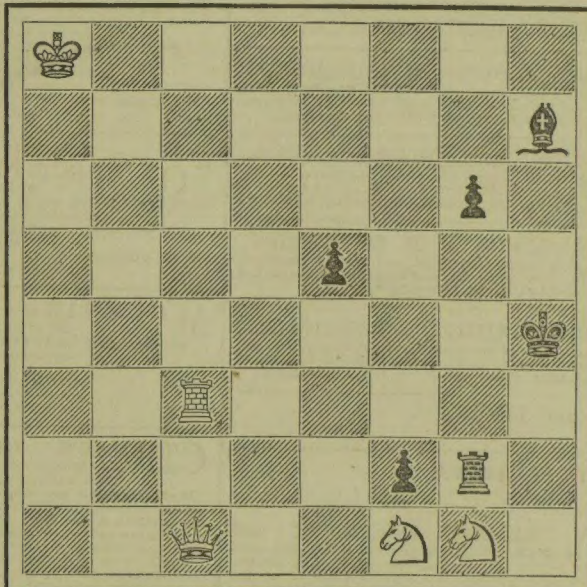
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1556.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th Any move 2. Q B or Kt gives mate accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1558.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following highly-interesting Game was recently played by Mr. BLACKBURN against Messrs. ROBEY and MCLELLAND, in consultation together.—(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (The Allies.)
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K 5th
5. P to K 3rd B Kt to K 2nd
6. B to Q 2nd B takes Kt
7. P takes B Kt to K Kt 3rd
8. R to Q Kt sq P to Q Kt 3rd
9. B to Q 3rd B to Q Kt 2nd
10. P takes P P takes P
11. Q to K 2nd Q to K 2nd
12. B to Q B sq
This retreat was a loss of time, but he was afraid of the enemy lodging their Queen at her Q B 6th.
12. Castles on K's side
13. P to K R 4th K R to K sq
14. Kt to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
15. K to B sq Q to K B 3rd
They would have exposed themselves to a very dangerous attack by capturing the Knight.
16. Q to K R 5th Q Kt to K 2nd
17. R to K R 3rd B to Q B sq
18. R to K B 3rd Kt to K B 4th
19. Kt takes K B P R to K 5th
All this is very lively, but White's play looks a little wild.
20. P to K Kt 4th K Kt takes R P
21. B takes R B to Q B 3rd (ch)
22. K to Kt sq P takes B
23. R to B 4th P to K Kt 4th
24. P takes Kt P takes R
25. Kt takes P (ch) K to Kt 2nd
26. Kt to K Kt 4th Kt to B 6th (ch)
27. K to Kt 2nd Q takes B P
28. Q to K R 6th (ch) K to B 2nd
29. Q takes K B P Q takes Q
30. P takes Q R to K Kt sq
31. K to Kt 3rd B to B sq
32. P to K B 5th B takes P
33. K to B 4th B takes Kt
34. K takes P K to B 3rd
35. R to Q Kt 5th P to Q B 3rd
36. R to Q Kt 3rd B to K 4th
37. B to K 3rd Kt to K 8th
38. B to Q 2nd R to K sq (ch)
39. K to B 4th Kt to K 7th (ch)
40. K to Kt 3rd R to Kt sq (ch)
41. K to R 3rd B to B 2nd
42. P to Q B 4th B to K 3rd (ch)
43. K to R 2nd Kt to R 5th
44. R to K Kt 3rd R takes R
45. K takes R Kt to B 4th (ch)
46. K to B 4th Kt takes P, and White resigns.

BIRMINGHAM CHESS CLUB.

A match took place on Thursday, the 18th ult., between the Stourbridge and Birmingham Chess Clubs. The conditions of play were that three games be scored by each pair, if time allowed, the competitors being arranged according to strength, and that all games unfinished at half-past ten be left to the decision of the two secretaries; drawn games to count half to each player.

Play commenced at five o'clock, and a very severe contest ensued. As the subjoined score will show, Birmingham won by a majority of one only. It is a matter of regret that Stourbridge is about to lose (by removal to a distant part of the country) its most able champion and late secretary, Mr. S. Moore, who has, by his untiring interest in the game, kept up the Stourbridge Club in a state of great efficiency and life.

STOURBRIDGE.	Won.	BIRMINGHAM.	Won.
Baxter, W. A.	0 1/2	Halford, John	0 1/2
Franklin, J. W.	0	Yarrington, Rev. T. C.	3
Moore, S.	2	Benbow, Charles	0
Doughty, J.	1	Ryder, J. F.	1
Hill, T.	1	Madders, J. M.	2
Freer, A.	1	Best, T. F.	2
Freer, H.	2	Warren, E. P.	1
Woodridge, H.	1	Haselden, H.	2
Pearson, B.	1 1/2	Price, Jos.	2 1/2
Boden, George	2	Wallbank, C.	1
Young, T.	3	Breese, Edward	0
	14		15

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BIRD AND WISKER.—A third match between these champions has just been concluded, the victory this time falling to the latter, who scored ten games to his opponent's eight. Three games were drawn. Since the above was written, another contest has commenced, we hear, of which Mr. Wisker has won three games and Bird two.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROPAGATION OF SOUND.

Professor Tyndall gave the first of a course of six lectures (adapted to an educated juvenile auditory) on the Motion and Sensation of Sound on Saturday last. He began by describing how the motion of sound had been demonstrated to be at the rate of five seconds per mile by observers out at sea accurately noting the time which elapses between seeing the flash and hearing the sound of a gun fired on the shore; and he stated that it had been proved that when the air is at the temperature of freezing, the velocity of sound through it is 1090 feet a second, while light passes over the distance of 188,000 miles in the same time. The velocity of sound increases as the temperature rises; in the lecture theatre it was about 1100 feet a second. The Professor next exhibited some of the properties of air, the vehicle of sound. With regard to weight, he stated that the pressure of the air upon a square foot of his table, or a sheet of indiarubber, was nearly a ton, this great weight being sustained by the pressure being equal on all sides. A bladder from which the air was drawn off by the air-pump collapsed, and when the pressure of the air outside a bladder containing a little air, was removed the air within immediately expanded through its particles repelling each other. This was also illustrated by an ingeniously-devised model, composed of a series of balls, separated by springs. When a sharp stroke was given to a ball at one end the motion was communicated through the series, the springs successively contracted and expanded, and a sound was heard at the other end. In like manner, said the Professor, we must figure the propagation of sound. The noise of an explosion is propagated as a wave or pulse through the air. This wave, consisting of two parts, in one of which the air is condensed and in the other rarefied, strikes upon the tympanum of our ear and causes it to shiver; tremors are transmitted along the auditory nerve to the brain, where the wave announces itself as sound. The use of the speaking-tube was explained to be due to its preventing the divergence of these waves. After several striking illustrations the Professor showed that the shock which will produce a sound-wave in air will not produce it in hydrogen, the lightest of gases, while in a vacuum sound is not propagated at all. When air was admitted into the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, sound was once more perceptible. The Professor then proceeded to prove to the eye that sound may be reflected like light, the angle of incidence being equal to the angle of reflection, for which purpose he employed a gas-flame, which he showed to be extremely sensitive to sounds, such as chirruping, the rattling of money, and even the ticking of a watch. In experimenting with the delicate waves of light he required a mirror, but with the larger waves of sound a board covered with paper was sufficient for the reflective surface, and the dancing of the sensitive flame demonstrated the reflection of the sound as soon as it was produced. Other most interesting phenomena were exhibited by means of curved mirrors, the electric light, and other apparatus; and it was shown that sound has what may be termed a shadow as well as light. The chief of the experimental illustrations of this course of lectures are entirely new.

MUSICAL SOUNDS.

Professor Tyndall began his second lecture, on Tuesday last, with illustrated explanations of the nature of waves of sound, as compared with water waves. The propagation of a wave he showed to be merely the propagation of a form. The particle of water which at one moment occupies the crest of the wave is immediately afterwards in the furrow of the wave, whence it rises again to occupy for a moment the crest of the succeeding wave. Each particle has an up and down motion. Water waves were described as transversal, and sound waves as longitudinal. The Professor then contrasted the sounds produced by shaking pieces of pottery and coal in a box with the grand tone given by a large tuning-fork. The former, mere noise, he attributed to an irregular succession of sonorous shocks; the latter, a musical sound, to sonorous shocks following each other at regular intervals with a sufficient rapidity of succession. After showing rings and lines of light produced by rapid motion of any source of light, and attributing them to persistence of the image of the light on the retina of our eyes, the Professor stated that a musical sound depends on the continuance of the vibrations concerned in its production. By placing a small mirror on the prong of a tuning-fork, and causing a slender beam of the electric light to pass through a converging lens and then fall on the mirror, the beam was thrown back by reflection, and by means of a small looking-glass a luminous disc was projected on a white screen. When the fork was excited by a fiddle-bow sinuous lines of light were produced. For this beautiful method of giving optical expression to sound, of which several examples were given, we are indebted to M. Liassajous. Professor Tyndall, having stated that a musical sound may be produced by a rapid and regular succession of taps, such as those of a card against the cog of a rotating wheel, selected, as an interesting example, the shrill tones produced by the rocking of a piece of hot brass upon a piece of lead, attributed by Faraday to the alternate expansion and contraction of the cold metal at the points where the hot rocker descends upon it. He next showed, by means of a disc of zinc perforated by holes, how a musical sound may be produced by a succession of puffs of air; and then explained the construction of the "syren," an instrument by which such puffs may be generated. This instrument, the invention of Cagniard de la Tour, has been greatly improved by Dove and others, but especially by Helmholtz; and now, by means of clockwork and a dial attached to the syren, the rate of vibration of any sounding body may be accurately determined. It is only necessary to bring the sound of the syren into unison with the other sound and the number of vibrations per second is given on the dial. The pitch of a musical note depends solely on the number of vibrations concerned in its production; the more rapid the vibrations the higher the pitch.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., has written to one of his temperance constituents at Hastings repudiating the principle of the Permissive Bill, but indicating other amendments of the licensing system, which he believes to be reasonable and practicable. He would impose restrictions on the granting of new licenses. He agrees with Mr. Bright's proposal to transfer the licensing authority to the municipal councils, and thinks that the licensed victuallers should have their wish granted as to the adulteration jurisdiction being exercised by the Excise officers instead of by the police.

Prizes for local rifle artillery volunteers were distributed on Monday night, at Bournemouth, by Lady Henry Scott. Lord Henry Scott, M.P. for South Hants, delivered an address, pointing out that, owing to the increased facility for locomotion afforded by steam, this country was more assailable now than it was fifty years ago. It was consequently the duty of all to encourage the volunteer movement, and the volunteers must be careful to become as efficient in their drill as possible, in order that they might not be found wanting when the day of trial came. To arrive at this, strict discipline was most essential.

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Wood Tapestry can be applied to all even surfaces, being an adapta-
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LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE, by hand or foot,
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Weir's old pattern 55s. Machine is now sold as
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LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOL can be carried in the
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the
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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES for Throat Irritation.

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Thirty Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded.
Every Article warranted pure, of the best quality, and at the
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To be obtained of first-class Grocers, Confectioners, and others.
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WATCHES, 10 gs., 20 gs., 30 gs., 40 gs.

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BENNETT, having just completed great alterations in his
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SILVER WATCHES, from 23 3s.; GOLD, from 56 6s.
An extensive Stock of high-class Repeating, Chronometer, Centre
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Dressing Bags, 25 to 45s.
Dressing Cases, 21s. to 25s.
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Writing-Table Sets, of new and elegant designs, 31s. 6d. to 410s.
Rodrigues's 10-guinea silver-fitted Travelling Dressing Bags.
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And a Large and Choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and
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A Card-plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine cards
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Ball Programmes of novel and beautiful designs, arranged,
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LUBIN'S, adapted for New Year's Gifts, Bridal Gifts, Souvenirs
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Scent delivered free to any railway station in the kingdom.—
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THE PRESENT for 1873.

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THE GUINEA BOX contains a bottle of
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Fragrant perfume, a bottle of essence of orange (or any others),
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PIESSE and LUBIN, with consummate skill, have pro-
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"Words and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
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Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. to 21s. each, in all parts of the globe.
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Pestachio Nut Toilet Powder, 2s. 6d. a box. Sold by Piesse and
Lubin, Perfumery Factors, 2, New Bond-street, London; and by
Druggists and Perfumers everywhere.

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NEW PERFUME.
Thus I have my perfumed kerchief,
Where unrivalled odours dwell;
Now the subtle essence spreads,
Folds us like an Eastern spell.
Opponax, the Royal Hunt, and the true Jockey Club Perfume,
2s. 6d. each; or the three, 7s.
Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use
"The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every
case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving
the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair
charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair
on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from
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POWDER TABLETS, 2s. 6d. per
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fumers. Wholesale, BARCLAY and
SONS, and E. C. RUBY; Proprietor,
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SEDADENT.—CURE for TOOTHACHE.
Price 1s. 1d.; post-free, 1s. 3d. Sold by all Chemists; and by
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COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE
is the Cheapest and the Largest
Warehouse of its kind
in England.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful,
and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides),
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21 5s. 6d. the Full Gown Piece.
Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained
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At the request of many of his customers, PETER ROBINSON
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him). It is alike on both sides, and quite inexpensive. Patterns free.
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VIENNESE BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK.
at 3s. 11d. per yard (23 2s. 6d. for 20 yards),
and a cheap lot of Rich Black
Poult de Soles and Cachemire Silks,
from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard—much under value—
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Shades of Black to suit any taste or occasion.
The qualities at £3 10s. and 5 gs.
for 14 yards (any length cut) are very good and
remarkably cheap.
Patterns will be forwarded free on application to
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FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK
COSTUMES,
made from Degove's Silk,
at 54, 64, 74, and 10 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London, W.

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ALBERT GRAPES,
COURTAULD'S GRAPES,
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are being sold much under value,
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ENGRAVINGS FREE.
A Large Variety of the most novel and recherché description
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New and Spacious Show-Rooms.
Pretty Tarlatan Dresses for Young Ladies at a guinea.
Brussels Net at 25s. 6d. and upwards, fully trimmed.
Materials for Bodices given with all.
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A Large Variety of the most novel and recherché description
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Pretty Tarlatan Dresses for Young Ladies at a guinea.
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"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or
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MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on
approval—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
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at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New
Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5 gs.
trimmed crape.

CHAPMAN'S GREAT CLEARANCE

SALE, from MONDAY, JAN. 5, to SATURDAY, 31, inclusive.
Stock Value—Twenty Thousand Pounds.
In order to reduce my enormous Stock of Winter Goods, I have
decided to have a genuine GREAT SALE. Every piece of Goods
will be offered at cost price. I have nothing in stock but what is
perfectly new and in good condition. As I always make it my rule
never to advertise anything but what is strictly correct, my patrons
may rely on my invariable integrity that the present is an unusual
opportunity for securing some Cheap Goods, my Stock being one of
the richest and best assorted in the metropolis.

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Black Silks, Ten Thousand Pounds Worth.
Black Silks, Imperial make, } 35s. 11d. and 4s. 3d. per yard.
Black Silks, Bonnet's 4 4
Black Silks, Rich Lyons 5 11
Black Silks, Good Quality 3 11
Coloured Silks, Rich Gros Grain 3 11
Japanese Silks, a Large Variety 1 8
Japanese Silks, Richest Quality 2 2
Japanese Silks, Rich Figure 1 11
Japanese Silks, Striped, very Rich 1 11
Satin Cloths, Superior Quality 1 9
Satin Velvets, Super 4 11
Silk Velvets, very Rich 10 6
Silk Velvet, Lyons 12 0

DRESSES.

Velvet Black, Matchless 2s. 6d. per yard.
Velvet Black, New Patent 3 6
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Graville Twill 1 0
Trotter Diagonal 1 6
Satin Cloths, Superior Quality 1 9
French Merinos, Finest Quality made 2 6
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Corded Cloth, Good Medium Dress 1 0
Crisp Cashmere Serge 1 3
Silk Remnants, various, suitable for Children's Dresses, at half
cost price.
Sealskin Jackets will be sold at cost price, from £3 15s.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

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are invited to inspect,
at CAPPEL, SON, and CO'S
Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing,
Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheet-
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requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can
select at the counters their Silks, Laces, Linens, Madeira Works,
Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various
work-rooms.

Lists, with Prices,
on application to CAPPEL, SON, and CO.,
Granchurch-street,
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

ANNUAL SALE of DRAPERY GOODS.

J. PARTON and SON beg to announce that the whole of
their STOCK will be OFFERED on MONDAY, JAN. 5, and until
further notice, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
During the Sale a Discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on all
parcels above 20s.
41 and 43, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly, S.W.

BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS, the richest

quality, Wide Width, sacrificed at 4s. 6d. the yard.—HARVEY
and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns free.

JAPANESE.—The largest and most varied

Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices
hitherto unknown, beginning at 10d. the yard—the same has been
sold at 2s. 6d.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster
Bridge. Patterns post-free.

BLACK and COLOURED VELVETEENS.

Widest at 2s. 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. The quality at 2s. 6d. is
bright and silky. This firm (the first to place velveteens before the
public) has sold many thousands of dresses, and never heard a com-
plaint. Patterns post-free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House,
Westminster Bridge.

MERINO.—After all, there is no dress

which gives such entire satisfaction as FRENCH MERINO.
Softest wool, very fine and wide, in brilliant colours. All at 2s. the
yard. The quality has been scrupulously kept up, and can be had
only at Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns post-free.—
HARVEY and CO. Established 50 years.

CASHMERE HATS for LADIES.

Registered. "The Novelty of the Season."
JAYS.
"Some of the black Hats, ornamented with the new drooping
feathers, are eminently picturesque."—The Queen.

FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK

COSTUMES, 64 gs. each.
BLACK SILKS.
Ladies in search of this useful material will find a choice selection
at Messrs. JAY'S for 45 6s. the Dress, or 7s. 6d. the yard. Costumes
from the best French Models made to price and order with only the
additional cost of trimmings.

"It would be impossible to give a detailed description of all the
novel costumes imported by Messrs. JAY; but the black silks made
with square tunics, velvet sleeveless jackets, and velvet sashes
looped up with jet buckles, the delicate grey silks trimmed with
crimped platings and silver buckles, the violet silk and velvet
costumes with steel buckles, are quite masterpieces in composi-
tion."—Messrs. JAY'S Autumn Fashions, from "The Queen."

MOURNING.

Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced Dress-
makers and Milliners, who act as Travellers, so that in the event of
immediate Mourning being required, or any other sudden emer-
gency for dress, one can be dispatched to any part of the kingdom
on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to
the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges
are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the
warehouse in Regent-street.
JAYS.

MOURNING for LADIES.

Messrs. JAY, anxious to remove an impression which they
find has gained undue circulation, that but the richest
materials in Made-up Skirts, Mantles, and Millinery are sold at their
establishment, deem it a duty to themselves and the public to assure
all families who have not yet dealt at Jays' Mourning Warehouse
that they sell an excellent Family Mourning Dress, full length, for
the small sum of One Guinea and a Half. Good wearing materials
are cut from the piece, and at more than an equivalent for the price
which is from One Shilling per yard upwards.
JAYS.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street

REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, 242,
REGENT-STREET; 28 and 27, ARGYLL-STREET.

ALLISON and CO'S usual ANNUAL
SALE of SURPLUS FANCY STOCK commenced MONDAY
(29th ult.), and will continue for a few weeks. An inspection is
respectfully solicited. Patterns free.

HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE beg
to announce that their ANNUAL WINTER SALE of Goods
at reduced prices will commence on MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1874, and
continue during the month.
At the same time will be offered the remaining portion of the
Stock of the late firm of SEWELL and CO., consisting of Moiré
Antiques, Plain and Fancy Silks, Cretone and Chintzes, Reps and
Damask for Curtains, Aubusson and Brussels Carpets, and Dress
Materials.

The Goods in each of the above departments will be re-marked at
prices which will ensure their entire disposal.
Waterloo House, Pall-mall East and Cockspur-street, London, W.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Superior Bouquets,

for Town or Country. Bridal Bouquets from 10s. 6d.; Brides-
maids and other Bouquets from 5s. Bouquets from 1s.
W. HOOPER, Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman, 88, Oxford-
street, W.; and New Wandsworth, S.W. London.

G. W. JONES'S BONNETS, HATS,

CAPS, and HEAD-DRESSES, all of the choicest descrip-
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G. W. JONES'S CHOICE FLOWERS

and FATHERS for Bonnets and Evening Wear, mounted
in the most tasteful manner. Specialties for Bridal Wreaths, Bouquets,
Veils, Favours, &c. All at the most moderate prices.

G. W. JONES'S PARIS NOVELTIES in

Châtelaines, Belts, Fans, Pins, Buckles, Daggers, Tortoise-
shell, Whithy and Paris Jet Jewellery, Spanish Combs, &c.
N.B.—101, Oxford-street, corner of Great Portland street.